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The Bombay Chronicle

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Strikers Clash With Police In Calcutta

ONE KILLED AND 27 INJURED

Acid-Throwing, Firing And Tear-Gassing

CALCUTTA, June 8 (A. P. I.).

ONE person was killed and twentyseven others, including about a dozen policemen, were injured, in a clash between the police and strikers in a pottery works in Entally, in the eastern suburbs of Calcutta, today.

The police used fifteen rounds of tear gas and fired about 5 rounds. It is not yet known how many of the workers sustained bullet injuries.

It is stated that the workers wanted the reinstatement of two men who had been arrested by the police. A demonstration staged for this took an ugly turn and the officer in charge of the local police station was seriously injured. A small police party was also attacked with acid bulbs, brickbats and iron rods. Five rounds fired from a gun by a police officer eased the situation for some time.

Police reinforcements which arrived were, however, greeted with more acid bulbs, brickbats and stones, resulting in a dozen policemen and officers being injured. An attempt was also made to set on fire the staff quarters of the pottery.

The police fired fifteen rounds of tear gas, but the crowd did not disperse. About sixty rounds, including five rounds from a shot gun, were then fired and the situation brought under control. One hundred and sixteen arrests were made

Govt. Communique

A West Bengal Government Press Note issued in connection with the Entally Pottery Works incident this afternoon said: "There was a serious incident in the works of the Bengal Potteries Ltd. on Wednesday morning when the police had to use tear gas and ultimately open fire on Communist workers to prevent heavy loss of property and life.

"A number of Communist workers approached the management in the morning demanding the reinstatement of two workers who had been arrested by the police and subsequently released. This the management wanted to do after proper enquiry from home police.

"As trouble was apprenended a flying squad from the Entally police station was rushed to the pottery works. After a while large number of workers and outsiders attacked the works with wooden planks and moulds, in which serious injuries were caused to the officer in charge of the police party, who tried to pacify the violent crowd.

FACTORY OCCUPIED

"This was followed by attacks by Communist workers on the small police party, the officers of the management and their family quarters with brickbat, stones, iron rods and acid bottles. Another batch of rioters, numbering 300 to 400, occupied the factory and started destroying goods and machinery.

"The office of the management was completely surrounded by the crowd when a Sergeant on duty firred a few rounds, which, for the moment dispersed the crowd. The workers then took their stand on roof tops, verandahs, inside windows and on the top of walls and gates from where they started throwing brickbatts, iron rods and acid bottles on the police reinforcements as they arrived at the Works.

"In this several police officers and men wwere injured some seriously. The office was in serious danger of being broken into by the crowd and loud shrieks were being heard from inside as the workers were breaking windows with dangerous weapons. Tear gas was used but as this did not disperse the threatening crowd, the police party opened fire and entrance was made inside to rescue the main office building and the factory.

116 ARRESTED

"One hundred and sixteen of the rioters were arrested on the spot, strong police force was posted inside the factory and the situation brought under control. In the incident the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Central, the Asst. Commissioner, Central O.C. Muchipara P.S., one Sub-Inspector of Entally P. S. one Sergeant and several constables were badly hit and injured. The condition of the O. C., Entally P. S. is reported to be serious. Fifteen of the rioters also received injury one of whom died of bullet wounds in the hospital. The damage caused to Factory and property is estimated to be heavy."

UNCIP MAY STILL SUCCEED

LAKE SUCCESS, June 8 (PTI-Reuter): The Kashmir deadlock, is being studied in Washington and London, but so far no decisions have been made about future action, authoritative sources said today.

In both American and British circles there is no desire to force the issue. It is felt in both quarters that the Commission may still be able to negotiate an acceptable settlement of the remaining points of dispute between India and Pakistan.

There is above all no inclination in any quarter to rush the question back into the Security Council. All Diplomatic sources here are generally agreed it would be preferable if the two Governments could settle the matter directly with the United Nations Commission, which reported deadlock.

Experts here are also waiting for the full texts of the replies made by the two contending Governments to the Commission's proposals for a truce agreement.

The general attitude here thus appears to be one of "wait and see" with the hope that the Kashmir issue may be settled by the exercise of statesmanship on all sides.

"BALANCED VIEW OF EVENTS NEEDED"

Nehru Deplores Sarat Bose's Link With Anti-National Elements

CALCUTTA, June 8 (A. P. I.).

PANDIT Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, in a message to the people of Calcutta said today that as free people "we have to shoulder the responsibility of freedom and those responsibilities include a balanced and temperate view of events and not merely continuation of an attitude of negation and condemnation."

The message was sent through Mr. Kala Venkatarao, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, in connection with the South Calcutta by-election to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly which is being contested by four candidates, namely, Mr. Suresh Chandra Das, (Congress), Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, (Socialist Republican), Mr. D. K. Roy Chowdhury (Democratic Vanguard), and Mr. S. C. Roy (Independent).

INSULT TO NATION

Referring to the breaking up of a Congress election meeting on Sunday, using bombs and acid bulbs, Pandit Nehru said: "It is a strange way of fighting an election". He said: "Further and more distressing still, national flags have been burnt. Who are these people who burn the emblem of the Nation and thus insult our national honour?

Jawaharlal Nehru

"If a foreigner had done this there would have been anger in the country and now some people who call themselves Indians treat with contempt and disrespect the flag of the Nation. Whom do these people represent? Not India, I suppose, because they destroyed the very emblem of independent India. They must represent, therefore, some other cause which has no relation to the freedom and independence of the Indian people. Sri Sarat Chandra Bose has apparently allied himself with all these anti-national elements and he is being exploited by them".

Pandit Nehru continued that unbalanced attacks on the Congress and destructive criticisms could not help the country in any way.

As free people, he said, we had to shoulder the responsibility of freedom and those responsibilities included a balanced and temperate view of events and not merely the continuation of an attitude of negation and condemnation". We have to correct our errors with the help of public opinion and always function with the co-operation of the people", he added.

Pandit Nehru said that criticisms and opposition were the breath of democratic life and none could object to them. But at any time, and more specially during the critical period through which the country was passing, that criticism had to be balanced and constructive.

He continued: "It has specially grieved me that Sri Sarat Chandra Bose should have made numerous statements which have tended to injure India's position abroad and which has been utilised by our enemies and opponents for propaganda against India. That, I venture to say, is utterly wrong from any point of view. I have little doubt that we, as Congressmen and as Government have often erred and made mistakes. Nevertheless I fail to see how unbalanced attacks on the Congress and destructive criticism can help the country in any way."

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

Women police will be drafted for duty for the first time in Calcutta on June 12, when polling takes place in the by-election.

In view of the disturbances at a Congress meeting on Sunday last, special precautionary measures are being taken by Government and the number of mobile police patrols in South Calcutta has already been considerably increased.

There will be 21 polling centres for the 60,000 voters of South Calcutta, with 63 polling booths. Armed police will guard all the centres and mobile police will patrol streets and lanes. Out of the 21 polling centres, 10 will be for women voters. These centres will be guarded by the recently recruited women police in Calcutta.

Electronic Hand Drying!

NEW YORK, June 8, (U. P. I): The Electronic Towel Corporation of New York has announced a machine capable of drying and sterilising the hands in less than 25 seconds.

With this new electronic towel, it is possible to dry and sterilise the hands without any switches, levers, pedals or the like. Attached to any electrical circuit, the towel also releases an ozonating action that deodorises the surrounding area. The unit is no larger than the average table-size radio.

U.N.C.I.P. Announcement Tomorrow

SRINAGAR, June 8, (A.P.I.): The U. N. Kashmir Commission met here for two hours today and had further discussion on the new procedure to be adopted regarding Kashmir.

An official announcement of the Commission's next move is expected on Friday

Jute Mills To Go Slow!

RAW PRICES HIGH

CALCUTTA, June 8 (A.P.I.): The Indian Jute Mills Association, it is learnt, has decided to introduce a further curtailment of the jute mills production programme.

According, the Association has notified the Governments of India and West Bengal of its intention to close down production one week in four, beginning in July, as an alternative to individual mills, or groups of mills, being obliged to cease production altogether and discharge their workers.

"This step is being taken in the expectation that lower prices of raw jute will later justify a return to a normal working programme. For the time being, the prevailing high prices of raw jute are chiefly responsible for preventing the mills from manufacturing and marketing their goods at prices which are competitive in present world conditions".

PLANS FOR BUILDING UP LABOUR WELFARE

Advisory Board's Decisions

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A SPIRIT of free and frank exchange of views, goodwill and sincere desire to meet and smooth out the difficulties and differences in the points of view of employers and workers on vital questions affecting the joint interests of both marked the discussions of the Provincial Labour Advisory Board which met in Bombay on June 7, 1949.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour, presided over the meeting and led and stimulated the debate while reconciling the tripartite talks. The Board, in its full day meeting, covered questions of vital importance not only to the interests and welfare of labour but also to those of industry and industrial production.

The stoppage of production in some textile mills in various industrial cities of the province and consequent unemployment of workers, welfare trust funds for industrial workers, pre-employment and post-employment, technical training for workers and workers' co-operative housing, canteen and other societies were discussed and the Board generally accepted the principles underlying the various proposals.

The Board also agreed that there should be no unemployment even if rationalization were introduced. The various proposals were then referred to committees for fact-finding and working out of details.

TEXTILE MILLS CRISIS

Mr. Nanda drew the attention of the Board to the phenomenon of closure of third, second and even first shifts in several textile mills in the various industrial cities of the province and stressed the need of adopting action that could deal effectively with the causes that produce a situation of difficulties for both industry and labour with forced unemployment for workers. Shortages of raw materials and stores, accumulated stocks and mismanagement had been reported to have produced a crisis in these cases of closure.

A labour spokesman said that, in one case, the reasons ascertained disclosed that the management had found it was making less profits out of the extra shifts than it used to and therefore contemplated closing it down while representatives of Millowners' Associations desired investigation of the probable causes culminating in the closure.

WORKERS' CO-OPERATIVES

During the discussion on the organisation of housing, banking, credit, canteen and other types of co-operative societies for the benefit of industrial workers, the point was made that, although the operatives for the use of workers and the Government itself had been pursuing the policy of every possible encouragement to such societies, the actual progress recorded was not found satisfactory.

A representative of Ahmedabad labour as well as another of Bombay labour pointed out the handicaps under which it was found difficult to establish more housing and canteen societies despite the fact that both the Government and Bombay Municipality adopted a helpful land policy.

It was, therefore, urged that trade unions and industry should extend greater co-operation and necessary facilities for organising and promoting the co-operative movement among industrial workers. The proposal considered by the Board included an offer by the Government of various facilities for training of personnel for management of different types of co-operatives for the benefit of industrial labour. This proposal also was approved by the Board and referred to committee of action.

The proposal for introduction of the "check-off" system, that is, of collection of union dues through deduction from wage-bills by the employers, was dropped as it received little support from either employers or labour.

Mr. B. K. Nehru, Joint Secretary to the Ministry of Finance and Deputy Leader of the Indian sterling talks delegation snapped at Santa Cruz airport prior to his departure to U. K.

INDIA HAS ACHIEVED MUCH IN PAST TWELVE MONTHS

Amrit Kaur's Survey Of Health Problems

LONDON, June 8 (PTI-Reuter).

INDIA'S Minister of Health, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, declared today that the refugee problem in India had held up many schemes for health improvement, but much has been achieved in the last twelve months.

Speaking at a lunch given by High Commissioner Krishna Menon, she said that shortage of medical personnel and ancillary social workers was also a handicap. Training facilities for nurses were difficult to provide. She has been investigating the suitability of pre-fabricated houses for use in India—especially as hospital wards.

The Health Minister reviewed India's main domestic problems last night, when she was guest of honour of the India League. She spoke on food, housing and health, and said that one of the healthiest signs in the India of today was the desire among the masses for progress.

Praising the response of the villages to the activities of the publicity vans now spreading knowledge of health and sanitation to the countryside, the Rajkumari remarked: "It is for the villager we are working—for the common man."

City Bank Employees Called On To Strike

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A call to employees of 65 big and small banks of Bombay City to stage a one-day token strike on June 21 to demonstrate against the recent Industrial Disputes (Banking and Insurance) Ordinance promulgated by the Central Government, was given by the general body meeting of the Federation of the Bank Employees. The meeting was held at Cama Hall this evening under the Presidentship of Mr. G. G. Mehta, President of the Federation.

Addressing the meeting, Mr. Mehta said that the Ordinance was detrimental to the interests of employees in banks and insurance companies.

Cochin-Travancore United State

COMMON EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATURE

NEW DELHI, June 8 (A.P.I.).

THE States of Travancore and Cochin will form one state with a common executive, legislature and judiciary as from July 1, 1949, it is officially announced.

The present ruler of Travancore will be the first Rajpramukh and will hold office during his life time.

A special feature of the covenant entered into by the rulers is the provision for the administration of Devaswom (maintenance of temples). It will be an obligation on the part of the covenanting State of Travancore to contribute from its general revenue a sum of Rs. fifty lakhs every year towards the Devaswom Fund, out of which a contribution of Rs. five lakhs will be made towards the expenditure of Sree Padmanabhaswami Temple at Trivandurum (the deity of the ruling family in Travancore).

The administration of the fund will be under the direct control and supervision of the ruler who will appoint a committee consisting of three Hindu members. The committee will advise the ruler in the discharge of his functions in this respect.

ADMINISTRATION

The administration of the temple, Sri Pandarvaga properties and all other properties and funds of the temple now vested in trust in the ruler will be conducted by an executive officer appointed by the ruler.

Likewise, the administration of devaswoms in Cochin and the management of the properties and estates under the Devaswoms Department will vest in a board known by the name of the Cochin Devaswom Board. But the regulation and control of all rituals and cremonies in the temple of Shree Poornathrayeesa at Trippunithura and in Razayannore Bhagavathy temple will be exercised by the ruler of Cochin.

RAJPRAMUKH'S POWERS

The members of the representative body of Travancore and the Legislative Assembly of Cochin will become members of the Legislative Assembly of the united state and any vacancy will be filled as if this covenant has not been entered into. The legislature will have full powers to make laws for the united state. The Rajpramukh will have the power to promulgate ordinances for the maintenance of peace and good government of the united state.

Until a constitution framed or adopted by the Legislature comes into operation, the Rajpramukh and the Council of Ministers shall in the exercise of their functions comply with such directions as may from time to time be given by the Government of India.

The ruler of each covenanting State shall be entitled to receive annually from the revenue of the united state for his privy purse as per schedule.

The rulers of the States shall continue to have their powers of suspension, remission or commutation of death sentences in respect of any person.

The Government of India, on whose behalf Mr. V. P. Menon, Adviser to the States Ministry, has signed the covenant, guarantee all the provisions of the covenant.

The new union is 9,154 square miles in area with a population of 7-1/2 million and total revenue of Rs. 13.39 crores.

PRIVY PURSES

The present rulers of Travancore and Cochin will get a privy purse of about rupees eighteen lakhs and rupees two and a half lakhs respectively, it is learnt. The privy purse of their successors will be fixed in future by the Government of India.

The capital of the united State of Travancore and Cochin is likely to be Trivandrum, it is reliably learnt.

TEHRI-GARWAL TO MERGE WITH U. P.

NEW DELHI, June 8. (A. P. I.): The Maharaja of Tehri-Garwal has signed an agreement to merge his State in the United Provinces, it is reliably learnt. The merger is expected to take place on August 1.

The State has an area of 4516 square miles and a population of 397,000.

The State of Banaras, it is understood, will also be merged with the United Provinces shortly.

Absorption Of Radio Waves

LAB RECORDINGS AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, June 8. (A.P.I.): Severe absorption of radio waves has been recorded at the Ionosphere Laboratory of the University College of Science, Calcutta, during the whole of the week ending June 5, and also between 10 a.m. and 12 noon, I.S.T., on June 7.

It may be recalled that a general made-out of radio communications was reported about 6-45 a.m. I.S.T., on the 7th, from East Europe, Middle East and Far East.

Interviewed on the phenomenon, Dr. S. K. Mitra, Ghosh Professor of Pure Physics and head of the Department of Radio Physics and Electronics, Calcutta University, said that radio fade-outs occurred when there were solar disturbances. Such disturbances waxed and waned over a period of eleven years. We were now passing through the epoch of maximum disturbance in the solar cycle.

Dr. Mitra added that for signals from a particular station as observed from another distant station to suffer a made-out, the path of the radio waves should lie in the sunlit region of the ionosphere. Since it was now high summer in the northern hemisphere, radio traffic between stations situated in this hemisphere was more likely to be affected by radio fade-outs than such traffic between centres located in the southern hemisphere.

FOOD SHIPS UNLOAD IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Twelve food ships from overseas are unloading imported foodgrains in Bombay docks today and thirteen more are in the stream. In all 1,74,000 tons of wheat, rice and other grains are expected to be imported in Bombay during the current month. This record unloading of imported grains is likely to continue in July also.

Futures Trading To Be Stopped

BARODA, June 8, (A. P. I.): Mr. Morarji Desai, Bombay's Home Minister, said the Government of Bombay was "determined to wipe out" trading in 'futures' throughout the province.

The Home Minister who was addressing a public meeting at Chanasma on Monday said since Baroda had merged into Bombay Province some restrictions on 'futures' trading would soon be enforced in Chanasma and other areas where such trading existed.

Liaquat Ali To Visit Moscow

KARACHI, June 8 (PTI-Reuter):—Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan, and his wife, Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, have accepted the Russian Government's invitation to visit Moscow, it was announced here today.

The date of their visit was not stated.

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Wanted Civil Engineers (Diploma Course) and Overseers for a big steel work factory in Bombay. Apply stating salary and experience to Box No. 819 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted educated and experienced Proof Readers and Copy Holders. Apply in own handwriting with certificates between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. to the Manager "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted experienced Lino Operators. Apply with testimonials to Box No. C2 "Bombay Chronicle".

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Admissions—Davar's College of Commerce— Enrol immediately for New Session commencing 11th June for Specialised Professional Diploma Courses for Company Secretaries, Bank Officers, Accountants, and General Commerce. Tuition personal or postal. Call or write for enrolment and Prospectus 51, Esplanade Road.
821

Homoeopathy—Best Correspondence Course. For prospectus apply Grace Medical Mission, Mavelikara Travancore.

FRENCH & GERMAN CLASSES

French and German classes for beginners as well as advanced students will be conducted under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union in the Hall of the Union by Prof. G. M. Jadhav from June 15, 1949. Those who wish to join the classes should apply to Prof. Jadhav at the Union's Office at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chaupatty.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Available high class Lathe, Shaping, Drilling Machine, Sugarcane Crusher. Enquire Luxmi Eng. Co. Ltd., 28, Strand Road, Calcutta.
719

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

WANTED a RADIOLOGIST for the Tata Main Hospital, Jamshedpur in the scale Rs. 400-35-500-30-620-35-655, free unfurnished quarters or 10 per cent of pay in lieu thereof. Provident fund, profit sharing bonus and other allowances as per rules of the Company. Higher initial start may be given to suitable candidate. Private practice not allowed.

QUALIFICATIONS: Age below forty. Medical Graduate with D.M.R. of a British University and not less than four years experience as a specialist in Radiology in a recognised institute.

Apply with full particulars of qualification, experience, province of domicile to the Assistant Director of Personnel (Employments) Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur on or before the 20th June, 1949.
4720

THE NEW GREAT INSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that subsequent to the issue of the notice, dated the 13th April, 1949, convening the sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company to be held on SATURDAY, 25th June, 1949, at 11 a.m. at the registered office of the Company at Baroda, Mr. Chhotalal J. Sutaria has resigned as a Baroda State nominated Director of the Company with effect from 1st May, 1949, as he has ceased to be a Minister of the Government of Baroda, following upon the Merger of the Baroda State with the Province of Bombay. As a result, Mr. Sutaria is not seeking re-election.

Item No. (3) of the said notice should therefore be deleted and the following be substituted in its place and stead:—

"(3) To elect two Directors in place of Mr. Tulsidas Kilachand and Mr. Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau who now retire by rotation, but being eligible for re-election offer themselves accordingly."

Mr. Tulsidas Kilachand is a Director of the Indian Commercial Co., Ltd., and Baroda Commercial Co., Ltd., who hold office of Chief Agents and Ordinary Agents of the Company respectively.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
M. G. MODY
General Manager.

8th June, 1949.
4724

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES
Graham Road, Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

TENDER NOTICE

The Director of Supplies, Bombay invites Tender No. BOM/T-2/2014/B to reach him on or before 11 a.m. on 23-6-49 on forms (not transferable) obtainable from his office at Rs. 10/- (Rupees ten only) (not refundable) per set to be paid in cash, by Money Order, or Indian Postal Order (quoting Tender No. full name and address of the remitter) for:—

	Description of Stores.	Quantity.
1.	Teak-wood Roofing and Flooring Boards in cut planks of sizes 5"x1"/10' and up.	58.01 tons.
2.	do. 5"x3/4"x10' and up.	114.394 tons.

Applicants not already on the approved list of this Department or late Departmnet of Supply, must give their Banker's reference on applications for Tender forms. Tender forms will not be issued to firms already black-listed.

4725

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts to be filled from 1st July, 1949:—

No. of Posts	Designation	College to which attached	Scale of pay, etc.
1. One	Assistant Lecturer in Hindi	Sydenham College of Commerce & Economics, Bombay	Rs. 160-10-200-E.B. -10-250, plus dearness and house rent allowances admissible under the rules.
2. One	-do- in Persian	Ismail Yusoof College, Andheri	-do-
3. One	-do- in Sanskrit and Gujarati	-do-	-do-
4. One	-do- in Marathi	In one of the Govt. colleges in B'bay Province	-do-
5. One	Part-time Asstt. Lecturer in Hindi	Gujarat College, Ahmedabad	Rs. 100/- plus Rs. 25/- dearness allowance.

Candidates should ordinarily hold 2nd class M.A. degree of a Statutory Indian or Foreign University and be less than 25 years of age. The age condition may be relaxed in deserving cases.

Candidates for the post of Assistant Lecturer in Sanskrit and Gujarati should have qualification in Sanskrit as Principal and Gujarati as Subsidiary.

Application form, etc., to be obtained from the PRINCIPAL, ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE, Bombay 1, by sending a self-addressed envelope bearing three annas postage stamps. Applications must reach the Principal, Elphinstone College, Bombay, not later than 20th June 1949.
(4663)

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS

Will be received by

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, M & S M RAILWAY, PARK TOWN, MADRAS for the CONSTRUCTION of 'A' & 'B' TYPE QUARTERS FOR STAFF as follows, upto 12 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH JUNE, 1949.

Serial No.	Section.	Number of units A Type.	B Type.	Approximate value.	Earnest money.
	BROAD GAUGE.			Rs.	Rs.
1.	Nidadavolu to Narasapur.	12	—	27,000	500
2.	Arkonam to Anantarajupet.	29	—	65,000	1,300
3.	Anantarajupet to Yerraguntla.	29	—	65,000	1,300
4.	Yerraguntla to Gooty.	21	—	47,300	900
5.	Gooty to Raichur.	24	—	54,000	1,100
	METRE GAUGE.				
6.	Bezwada to Masulipatam.	34	—	76,500	1,500
7.	Gudivada to Bhimavaram.	13	—	29,300	600
8.	Guntakal to Dharmavaram.	24	—	54,000	1,100
9.	Dharmavaram to Hindupur.	19	—	42,800	900
10.	Guntakal to Diguvametta.	36	—	81,000	1,600
11.	Giddalur to Donakonda.	34	—	76,500	1,500
12.	Donakonda to Bezwada.	41	—	92,300	1,800
13.	Tenali-Guntur-Macherla.	20	—	45,000	900
14.	Guntakal to Hospet.	26	—	58,500	1,200
15.	Hospet to Gadag, Incl. Kottur, Gunda Road and Samihalli branches.	23	—	51,700	1,000
16.	Dharmavaram to Madanapalli Road.	32	—	72,000	1,400
17.	Madanapalli Road to Pakala.	27	—	60,800	1,200
18.	Katpadi to Pakala.	31	—	69,700	1,400
19.	Pakala to Gudur.	31	—	69,700	1,400
20.	Harihar to Hubli.	30	—	67,500	1,400
21.	At Hubli.	54	16	1,66,300	3,300
22.	Hubli to Gadag.	10	—	22,500	500
23.	Gadag to Telgi.	33	—	74,300	1,500
24.	Telgi to Sholapur.	37	—	83,300	1,700
25.	Hubli to Alnawar.	16	—	36,000	700
26.	Alnawar to Londa.	25	—	56,300	1,100
27.	Londa to Kudchi.	28	—	63,000	1,300
28.	Kudchi to Miraj, incl. Kolhapur & Sangli branches.	16	—	36,000	700
29.	At Miraj.	44	8	1,21,400	2,400
30.	Miraj to Koregaon.	31	—	69,700	1,400
31.	Koregaon to Poona, Excl. Ghorpuri.	29	—	65,300	1,300
32.	At Ghorpuri.	33	12	1,07,900	2,200
33.	Londa to Ghotgewadi.	4	4	20,200	500

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS SHOULD BE SUBMITTED FOR EACH SECTION.

Tender forms and other documents can be had from the Chief Engineer, on application on payment of Rupees TEN PER SET for each section which will not be refunded.

Earnest money noted against each section is to be paid in advance to the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer M & S M Rly., Park Town, Madras.

4615

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

THE B.E.S. & T. UNDERTAKING

SEALED TENDER for the supply of 2 Tons Stage Twin Cylinder Air Compressor Set complete with Air Receiver for 140-180 lbs. per sq. inch Operating Pressure with 10 H.P. for 400/440 Volts, 3 Phase, 50 Cycles A.C. Supply and other necessary Accessories will be received by the Chief Store-keeper up to noon on Wednesday, 15th June, 1949.

Tender forms can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Electric House, Fort, Bombay 1, on personal application but will not be forwarded by post.
4719

G.I.P. RLY. — TENDERS

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER 'Grainshops', G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 p.m. on 16-6-49 for the supply of Ground Nut Oil 500 Mds. at Wadi Bandar, 200 Mds. at Poona, 200 Mds. at Dhond, 160 Mds. at Sholapur and 160 Mds. at Shahabad. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office or from the Asstt. Controller "Grainshops", G.I.P. Railway at Poona on request.
(4703)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the temporary posts of (1) One Assistant Chemist, (2) One Boiler Attendant and (3) One Laboratory Assistant in the Industrial Research Laboratories, Department of Industries, Matunga, Bombay.

Candidates for the post of Assistant Chemist should have M.Sc. Degree by research in Chemistry or B.Sc. (Tech. with Chemical Engineering of a recognised University. Preference will be given to candidates with research and industrial experience. Pay admissible will be Rs. 150/- p.m. in the grade of 150-10-240, plus admissible Dearness Allowance. Age should not exceed 26 years.

Candidates for the post of Boiler Attendant should possess Second Class Boiler Attendant's Certificate must have worked as Senior Firemen in mills or factories and should have at least eight years experience in firing of boilers. Preference will be given to Boiler Attendants who may have worked on repairs to boiler and have knowledge of fitting and boiler maintenance. Pay will be Rs. 60/- per month in the grade of 60-5-2-75 plus admissible Dearness Allowance. Age should not exceed 35 years.

Candidates for the post of Laboratory Assistant should have passed Matriculation or any equivalent examination of a Recognised University. Preference will be given to the candidates with Chemical Laboratory experience of 3 years duration. Pay will be Rs. 46/- per month in the grade of 46-3-85 plus admissible Dearness Allowance. Age should not exceed 25 years.

Selected candidates will be required to pass Hindustani language examination in prescribed time. Candidates for the above posts should be domiciled residents of the Bombay Province or displaced non-Muslims from West Pakistan and should know to read and write at least one regional language of this Province in addition to their mother tongue. Appointments would be made on officiating basis for the present and shall be terminable by one month's notice on either side. Candidates called for interview will have to do so at their own expenses. Canvassing in any form will be a disqualification.

Applications giving details of career, research and/or industrial experience and age together with copies of recent testimonials should reach the Industrial Chemist, Industrial Research Laboratories, Department of Industries, Matunga, Bombay 19, on or before 30th June 1949.

4722

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of a Professor of Physics and a Professor of Zoology for the University of Allahabad.

The applicants must possess high academic qualifications with at least five years teaching experience in a University. They must have an established reputation for Scholarship, research and teaching ability in the subject. The Professor, as the Head of the Department, is responsible for the organisation of the different courses in his subject. He may be required to teach both post-graduate and under-graduate classes. He should be able to guide and conduct research at least upto the D. Sc. degree state.

The pay will be in the scale of Rs. 800-50-1250 with benefit of University Provident Fund under the rules. A higher starting salary and grade for the post of Physics Professorship may be given to a candidate of exceptional merit.

The posts are permanent but the period of probation is three years.

Applications stating age, qualifications, teaching and research experience accompanied by copies of testimonials and publication should reach the Registrar by 31st July, 1949

S.P. VARMA, M.A., Ph. D.
(London),
Registrar.

4723

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. J. S. RODRIGUES, of Bombay carrying on business in the name and style of Messrs. RODRIGUES AND CO. and Messrs. RYE AND CO. at Anant Building, Princess Street, Bombay No. 2, has contracted to sell to our client the said business as a going concern together with all the assets the furniture, fixtures and other equipments pertaining to the said business, the goodwill of the said business and the Tenancy Rights.

ALL persons having any claim against or interest in the said business or in the assets furniture, fixtures and other articles agreed to be sold by way of mortagage, charge, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to notify the same in writing to the undersigned on or before the 20th day of June, 1949, otherwise, the claim, if any, shall be considered to have been waived and the Purchase will be completed without any regard thereto.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1949.
AMBUBHAI & DIWANJI
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Lentin Chambers
Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.
4721

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

Ministry of Defence: Office of the D.G.A.F.M.S.

Applications are invited for 4 temporary posts of Physiotherapists on the following terms:—

(a) Age: Not over 45 years and should be unmarried or widow without encumbrances.
The age limit may be relaxed at the discretion of the D.G.A.F.M.S.

(b) Pay: Rs. 250-10-300 plus dearness allowance at the rate and under the conditions as laid for Sisters of I.M.N.S.

(c) Uniform allowance: Initial Rs. 200/- annual recurring Rs. 80/-.

(d) Free furnished accommodation, fuel and light will be provided in Sisters' Mess.

(e) Duration of employment: 3 years in the first instance extendable by one year at a time.

(f) Qualification: Must hold a certificate of membership of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy or other recognised diploma which in the opinion of D.G.A.F.M.S. is equivalent to it. Candidates with teaching experience will be given preference.

(g) Those called for interview and/or medical test will be entitled to one Class II fare each way and a mileage allowance at annas 6 per mile for journeys by road.

Applications in manuscript together with copies of diplomas, certificates and testimonials etc. should reach the Director General, Armed Forces Medical Services, "F" Block, New Delhi, not later than 1st July 1949.

(4662)

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Health Check-Up Centres For Every Province

BOMBAY DOCTOR SUBMITS PLAN TO CENTRE: PUBLIC AID FOR BOMBAY UNIT

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A comprehensive plan to set up routine health check-up centres all over the country has been drawn up by a Bombay doctor for submission to the Health Ministry of the Government of India.

The author of the scheme, Dr. Manubhai Thakurdas Mehta, a 53-year-old retired Professor of Medicine, recently set up in Bombay what is believed to be the first routine health check-up centre in India.

The centre which was opened by Mr. Dinkarrao Desai, Bombay's Civil Supplies Minister, is equipped with X-ray and screening apparatus and electro-cardiograph. It has also got a bio-chemical laboratory, dental and ophthalmic clinics for children and a surgical clinic.

PUBLIC HELP

The centre has been founded from public subscriptions on a plot of land donated by the Bombay Government. Seventeen honorary doctors are in attendance—each one a specialist in some particular branch of medicine.

The centre arranges for a routine check-up of patients, provides antenatal care and undertakes to educate mentally backward children free of all charges. It takes nearly fifteen minutes for a patient to get a chek-up in the course of which he passes through more than one specialist to have his ailments detected. Each patient is provided with a card on which medical advice about his health is given in detail.

"My sole object in establishing the centre", Dr. Mehta said, "is to make people health-minded and warn them in time of the diseases they suffer from. For the city of Bombay alone, with a population of 33 lakhs, we need about fifty centres to take proper care of the population".

"Once we make people health "conscious", added Dr. Mehta, "they will properly look after themselves and their family. Routine check-up was quite popular in America, but it was better organised and managed in Russia.

"India needs to follow Russia in this matter, and with our intelligence, which is equal to that of any other people in the world, we should oe a superior nation, if only we are able to maintain good health. There is no better way of building the nation than establishing such centres all over the country".

Ex-R.I.N. Officer Convicted

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Rajaram Balkrishna Palekar, who was arrested by Sub-Inspector Deodi of the Bombay C.I.D., was found guilty of committing forgery by the Presidency Magistrate, Rao Saheb C.B. Velkar at Esplanade Court today and sentenced topay to pay a fine of Rs. 200.

While sentencing the accused, the Magistrate took into consideration his war services.

The Police stated that the accused, who was a former R.I.N. officer was working as an assistant aerodrome officer in Bombay. In 1948, according to the Police, he applied to the Public Service Commission, Bombay, for the post of Superior Forest officer and in his application stated that he had passed Inter Science Examination of Bombay University. The police added that he had enclosed a forged certificate of Principal of a local College.

SHARING OF BHADAR RIVER WATERS

Settlement Between Bombay And Saurashtra

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, June 8.

It is reliably learnt that the question of distribution of waters of the river Bhadar has been amicably settled between the Government of Bombay and the Saurashtra Government. A conference of representatives of both the governments met today at Dhanduka to discuss this question.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Dr. Gilder, Minister for Public Works and Mr. Rasiklal Parikh, Home Minister of Saurastra and engineers of both the Governments were present at the Conference. Later, all the participants in the session visited the river site.

RELEASED RAILWAY WORKERS

B.B.&C.I. Union Secretary's Statement

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. T.A.N. Swamy, General Secretary, B.B. & C.I. Railwaymen's Union has issued the following statement:

"A number of railway workers arrested and detained without trial in connection with the strike which was to have been taken place on March 9 have recently been released

"Most of these workers are being told that they will not be taken back on work unless the police certifi that they have been released unconditionally. It is difficult to see how this question arises. If any condition had been attached to the releases, they would obviously have been recorded on the release certificates and the workers concerned would have been free to accept or reject them BEFORE release. On none of the certificates issued are any conditions recorded. Now, it is reported, the Administration are also asking for the 'grounds' on which the arrests were made."

CASE AGAINST CITY EDITOR

Further Hearing Of Prosecution Witnesses

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Two more prosecutions witnesses were examined today in the case in which Mr. R. P. Iyer, Editor of the weekly paper, "The Conch", is charged with alleged extortion of money from Mr. R. K. Karanjia, Editor of "The Blitz" before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Oscar Brown, at Esplanade Court.

Dr. G. V. Bhide, Director of "The Citadel Publications Ltd"., which publishes "The Conch" stated that he was one of the three directors of this company, the other two being Chitubhai Patel and R. P. Iper. "Nobody else has anything to do with this paper", witness said.

Witness said that he came to know the accused through some of his South Indian friends taking part while he was in the Congress movement in Madras and he came to Bombay when the company "The Citadel Pulications Ltd.," was floated in the city.

Witness further stated that it was not true that the accused was brought to Bombay by Mr. Dahyabhai Patel and Mr. S. K. Patil.

Murlidhar Ramacharan Hassija, a free lance photographer from New Delhi, in his evidence said that he had come down to Bombay in Jan. and he had gone to the Anti-Corruption Department of the Bombay City Police to lodge a complaint against a landlord for demanding "Pugree" from him. He met Inspector Mranda there, who, he said asked tim to take the conversation between Mr. R. K. Karanjia and the accused and for this purpose he was given an extra earphone to listen to the conversation.

Witness gave the substance of the conversation in Hindustani. He stated that he had recorded the statement of the accused telling Mr. Karanjia that he would henceforth stop attacking him in his paper. The accused also asked Mr. Karanjia to bring with him Rs. 750, when the accused would meet him at half past twelve in the afternoon next day witness said.

Cross-examined by the Defence Counsel, witness stated that he had studied upto only 3rd or 4th standard in English School and he knew a bit of English, although he could not speak it fluently. He had never used a telephone in Bombay before and he did not now the accused or the complainant or Inspector Miranda before.

Witness admitted that he had not much experience of speaking English. He also stated that he had taken down the conversation between the complainant and the accused in presence of Inspector Miranda and Mr. D. Nadkarni, Deputy Editor of "The Blitz".

The Magistrate adjourned the hearing of the case to June 14.

SIX MONTHS' R.I. FOR ARAB TRADER

Charge Of Attempt At Smuggling

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Rashid Bin Mohamed Ali-Omar, an Arab trader from Kuwait, was arrested on May 26 on charge of smuggling of Government of India currency notes of Rs. 21,700 and gold ornaments worth Rs. 930 while he was about to sail by S.S. "Dumra" for Persian Gulf.

He was caught by the Customs officials, and currency notes and gold ornaments hidden in a bird's cage were recovered.

He was produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Oscar Brown, at Esplanade Court today and was convicted and sentenced to undergo six month's R. I. All the currency notes and gold ornaments seized from him were confiscated.

Concession To Pleaders In Gujerat States

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Government of Bombay has directed that the pleaders practising in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Western India and Gujarat States Region should be required to pay only the difference between the amount already paid by them while obtaining their 'sanads' to practise in that court and the requisite stamp duty under Article 30 in Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act, 1899. This concession will remain in force till August 15, 1949.

Fatal Fall From Ladder

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A thirty five-year-old mill hand, Krishna Hari, resident of Khatau Mill Chawls, fell down from a ladder, while taking out an electric bulb at about 2 a.m. today.

It is stated that he had climbed over a ladder to take out an electric bulb in his factory. Finding the bulb very hot he asked for cotton waste, wrapping which around the bulb, he lost his control on the ladder and fell down. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Jeth Shud 13, 2005.
Muslim: Shaban 11, 1368.
Parsi: Dei 10, 1318.
Sunrise: 6-1 a.m. Sunset: 7-15 p.m.
Hightide: 11-05, 22-36. Lowtide: 04-14, 17-00.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Telegrams to Tsingtao are now admitted.

SUBRAMANYA SAMAJ, MATUNGA VAIKASI VISHAKM celebrations today: Morning: Ekadasa Rudhrabhishekam. Valli Kalyanam Mahotsavam; Evening: Kanthar Anubuthi.

"VYAPAR"

"Vyapar", published by the Janmabhoomi Group of Newspapers Bombay is a new monthly, and, as its name signifies, is bound to be a good guide to the commercial community of Gujerat and the Bombay Presidency, judging from the various articles featured in it—on trade and commerce, banking, finance, economics, etc., not excepting share and stock markets,

If the burning problems of resurgent India in the spheres of trade and commerce continue to receive as much attention, (if not more) as is devoted in this first issue and which augurs well for its future, the journal will be popular, as it will have supplied a long-felt want. It is published from 138-42 Medows Street, Bombay-1.

Saudi Arabia Consul's Greetings

BOMBAY, Wednesday: Mons. Yusuf Fozan, Consul-Designate, for Saudi Arabia at Bombay, in a message sends his warm greetings to the people of Bombay and India. He wishes India peace, prosperity and plenty.

The Royal Saudi Arabian Consulate will be opening shortly at Bombay and the Consul hopes he would receive full co-operation from the Government, the people and the press in India.

R. C. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE AHMEDABAD

1. New Session of the Institute, commences from June, 1949.
2. The Institute imparts training in the following Courses:—

(a) DIPLOMA COURSES FOR MATRIC PASSED CANDIDATES AND ABOVE.
(1) Textile Manufacture (Spinning and Weaving)—4 years, and
(2) Textile Chemistry (Dyeing, Bleaching, Finishing, Printing, Mercerising)—4 years.
(i) Candidates who hvae passed Inter Science Examination with Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics as their subjects will be admitted directly to the II year in the Textile Chemistry Courses.
(ii) Candidates who have passed B.Sc. Examination with Chemistry as principal subject and Physics as subsidiary will be admitted directly to the III year in Textile Chemistry Course.
(b) CERTIFICATE COURSES FOR PREMATRIC STUDENTS UPTO A.V. STD. V PASSED.
(1) Mechanical Engineering—3 years, (2) Cotton Spinning—3 years, (3) Cotton Weaving—3 years and (4) Electrical Wiremen's Course (Part-time)—1 year.

3. For forms of application and prospectus, apply immediately to the Principal.

Dated, 12-5-1949.

T. A. DESAI,
Principal.

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11 th WEEK
NEW WEST END
APNA DESH
Directed by V. SHANTARAM
3, 6-15, 9-30. Ad. Booking as usual.

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SARATBABU'S Great Story, now a great Fun!
CHHOTA BHAI
MINERVA & EXCELSIOR
(Both: Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30.)

LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEMES

Aid To Co-operative Societies

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

In order to add and encourage the co-operative societies formed for lift irrigation purposes, the Government of Bombay has decided to offer a number of concessions to such societies. The total expenditure which the Government is prepared to incur on this scheme during the year 1949-50, is Rs. 10,00,000.

Subject to the condition that a lift irrigation society will raise food crops only in such percentage of the cultivated lands and for such periods as might be prescribed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in consultation with the Agricultural Department, it will be entitled to the following aid from the Government:—

A Loan to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of the purchase and installation of the lift irrigation machinery. The loan will bear interest at 3-1/2 per annum and will be repayable in 15 annual instalments.

A Subsidy equivalent to 50 per cent of the cost of the machinery and installation, subject to the maximum of Rs. 150 per acre of the lands to be brought under irrigation.

Hindustani Prachar Sabha Classes

BOMBAY, Wednesday: Hindustani Classes are conducted by the Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Bombay at the following Centres on days mentioned below:—

FORT: Bazaar Gate High School, Joshi Bldg., Gunbow Street, Sunday: Time: 8-30 to 11-30 A.M. (S.T.) Starting 12-6-1949. Sir J.J.P.B. Institute, Hornby Road (Kannad Classes) Sunday: Time 8-30 to 10-30 A.M (S.T.), Noble Chambers Hindustani Class, Parsi Bazaar Street. Friday: Time 6 to 7-30 P.M. (S.T.).

KALBADEVI: G. T. High School, Dady Seth Agiary Lane. Sunday: Time 8-30 to 10-30 A.M (S.T.), GIRGAON: Aryan Education Society High School, Opera House. Sunday: Time 8-30 to 10-30 A.M. (S.T.). MATUNGA: Ruia College, Matunga (G.I.P.) Sunday: Time 8-30 to 10-30 A.M. (S.T.).

SANTA CRUZ: Anandilal Poddar High School, Santa Cruz. Sunday: Time: 8-30 to 10-30 A.M. (S.T.), ANDHERI: Madhavsi Amersey High School, Andheri. Sunday: Time 8-30 to 10-30 A.M. (S.T.). KHAR: Laxminagar Hall, Khar. Monday to Saturday: Time 8-30 to 10 P.M. (S.T.). GAMDEVI: Mahratta Mandir, Gamdevi. Tuesday and Thursday: Time 6 to 7-30 P.M. (S.T.).

NAGPADA: Municipal Urdu School. Sunday: Time 9 to 12 A.M. (S.T.), THANA: Government Girls' High School, Station Road, Thana. Sunday: Time 8-30 to 10-30 A.M. (S.T.), GHATKOPAR: Dhanji Devshi Rashtriya Kanyashala. Thursday: Time 7-30 to 9 A.M. (S.T.). Sunday: Time 8 to 11 A.M. (S.T.). Bhatia Stree Mandal. Monday, Wednesday and Friday: Time 3 to 4-30 P.M. (S.T.). Gurukul High School, Monday, Wednesday and Friday: Time 3 to 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

GANDHI SEVA SENA, Adenwalla Mansions, Chowpatty Sea Face, Tuesday and Friday: Time 4 to 5-30 P.M. (S.T.) TEACHERS' CLASSES: Sunday: Time 3 to 4 P.M. (S.T.) QUABIL AND SANAD CLASSES: Saturday: Time 5 to 7 P.M. (S.T.) Sunday: Time 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. (S.T.).

RADIO

BOMBAY, Thursday:
244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Latafat Husain Bos jogiya mere araj Lalta 7-45 Siddhanat Parab Dilruba par Lalat 8-0 News in English 8-15 News in Hindustani 8-30 Abdus Salam 8-45 News in Gujarati 9-0 Close down.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

12-45 p.m. Musical Interlude 12-50 Kantilal Patanwala Thumri 1-0 News in Gujarati 1-30 News in English 1-40 Lunch Hour 2-30 Close down.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
Short wave:
31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s)
from 5-0 to 7-45 p.m.
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)
from 8-0 to 11-0 p.m.

5-0 p.m. Kantilal Patanwala Sri ma mora manhar lino Bhimpalas 5-15 Siddhanath Parab Dilruba par Multani 6-0 News in English 6-10 News in Hindustani 6-20 Latafat Husain 7-0 Topic of the Day 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Vimal Gavankar So balma more Multani 7-30 Siddhanath Parab Bihag on Dilruba 7-45 Actress 8-0 Kantilal Patanwala Tasveer eni hasti Guj. Ghazal (Shayada) 8-15 News in Gujarati 9-0 News in English 9-15 News in Hindustani 10-0 Alfred Cortot 10-30 City of Birmingham Orchestra Conducted by George Weldon Norwegian dances Grieg 10-45 Maurice Alphanso 11-0 Close down.

VARIATIONS

353 metres (850 kc/s)
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-45 p.m. News in Kannada 8-0 Seeta Moolkey Vocal music 8-30 News in Marathi 8-45 B. J. Mankame 9-0

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m.

5-30 p.m. Children's Half-Hour 6-0 B. J. Mankame Parabrahma nishkam Bhajan (Namdeo) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 News in Kannada 8-0 News in Marathi 8-15 B. J. Mankame 8-30 Hasata Ramata 8-40 Musical Interlude (Colaba pips at 8-45 p.m.) 8-45 "Pa Kalak Ni Vat" 9-0 Vimal Gavankar 9-25 Abdus Salam 9-40 Anything Goes 9-45 Talk in English 10-0 Seeta Moolkey Vocal Music 10-30 Latafat Husain 11-0 Close down.

BARODA: AHMEDABAD

250 metres (1,200 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Bhajanika 8-0 News in (E) 8-15 Krishnarao Chonkar Vocal Music 8-45 News in Gujarati 9-0 Close down.

6-0 p.m. News in English 6-10 Naraharl Bhonsale and Krishnarao Bhonsale Shahnaj Duet 6-25 Veena Gahtam Geeto 6-35 Gramjano Mate 6-35 Majur Bhaio Mate (From Ahmedabad) 7-0 Film Songs.

325.1 metres (920 kc/s)

7-15 Gujaratna Udyogo 7-30 Veena Gautam Vocal Music 7-45 Naraharl Bhonsale and Krishnarao Bhonsale Shahnaj duet 8-10 Local Announcements 8-15 News in Gujarati 8-30 Apni Parmaish 9-0 News in English 9-15 God Gani 9-30 'Sangram Devta 10-15 Krishnarao Chonkar Vocal Music 10-30 Close down.

DISAPPOINTED STUDENT'S SPECTACULAR SUICIDE

Jumps From 280-Foot Rajabhai Tower

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

AS Bombay's Big Ben sonorously chimed the mid-day hour today a grim tragedy was being enacted in the Olympian heights of the 280-foot Rajabai Clock Tower in the University compound.

Stunned and disappointed by his failure in the recent S.S.C. Examination, 16-year-old Homi Dorabji Forbes, son of a well-known Bombay Solicitor, leaped to his death from the dizzy pinnacle of the Tower to which he had deliberately climbed to end his life.

Homi Dorabji Forbes, a handsome 5 ft. 4" tall, strapping youth in the pink of health, residing with his father Mr. D. N. Forbes ,19 Cuffe Parade, Colaba, came to the University Library a little after half past 11 a.m. He approached the counter clerk, paid him the usual entrance fee of four annas for climbing the Tower, entered his name in the register and sauntered along to the foot of the spiralling staircrase without raising the slightest doubt in the minds of the men that had handed him the permit that he had a date with death.

CRASHING NOISE

He climbed the staircase alone and when he reached the top of tower he found himself to be the lone visitor at that time. Just as the clock struck 12 noon, the clerks on the ground floor of the Library building heard a crashing noise as if part of the roof of the Clock Tower had come down.

They rushed out to see Homji's profusely bleeding and mangled body sprawled on the ground four feet away from the University porch. He was dead. Blood was oozing from his mouth in spasmodic gushes till it formed a crimson pool all around the body.

The counter clerk, who had witnessed the gruesome tragedy, looked up the register and from the address that had been written down by the boy telephoned to his father's number at 19, Cuffe Parade. The father who was at home and dressed to go about his business rushed to the spot with Homi's elder brother in his car.

Homi's elder brother is a graduate of the Bombay University and his two sisters are also said to be brilliant students, one having secured a first class in her inter-science examination. She is now doing a course of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

The other sister is doing her B.A. in the St. Xavier's College. Homi who had failed in Mathematics is said to have taken his failure very much to heart. As he, however, still maintained his outward cheerfulness none of the members of his family had the faintest suspicion that he was contemplating suicide.

Homi's friends who had also come to pay their last respects to their comrade said that the fact that the other members of his family had such an unbroken record of academic achievements added to his disappointment.

It is recalled that in 1904, 45 years age, two sisters had jumped from the identical spot to their death .In this case University officials who remembered the incident said it was not because of an academic failure but due to the molestations of an unwelcome visiter who had followed them without being noticed.

When Homi's father arrived on the spot the body was covered by him with a shroud which he had brought from home. The grief-stricken 58-year-old man, partner of a well-known firm of solicitors was given an easy chair by the University authorities to sit, while police formalities were being gone through.

Mr. T. V. V. Iyer, B.A., left for U.K. and Continent on business tour by TWA Plane on Wednesday, 1st June 1949, accompanied with his wife. He wil be visiting U.K., Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Belgium and German Zones in connection with his business. Should any business firm require any assistance from him in attending to their work abroad, they may please get in touch with Eastern Express Service Co., Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE WEATHER

POONA, June 8 (API): The following is the daily weather summary for Wednesday, the 8th June 1949:

Rainfall has been widespread in Malabar, Konkan and East Rajputana and local in Assam the C.P., and North Madras coast. There have been a few thundershowers in West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the East Punjab, Gujarat, Madhya Bharat, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and South-East Madras.

Forecast valid until the evening of 9th:—The monsoon is likely to strengthen in Malabar and the South Konkan where rainfall will be widespread and locally heavy. Rainfall will also be widespread in Assam and local in Mysore and the North Konkan. Local thundershowers are likely in South-East Madras, along Circars—Orissa coast, in West Bengal, the East Central Provinces and the South Deccan and a few thundershowers in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, in and near the Punjab-Kumaon hills, in East Rajputana, Madhya Bharat, the West Central Provinces and the North Deccan.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from June 1, 1949 and departure from normal recorded at eight hours (IST) on June 8, 1949.

Ahmedabad 102 85 0 0.1 plus 0.1 Ahmednagar 94 72 0.14 2.1 plus 0.5 Allahabad 106 85 0 0.2 0.1 Baroda 101 83 0.44 0.7 plus 0.3 Belgaum 79 68 0.3 0.33 minus 1.6 BOMBAY 86 78 10.3 12.9 plus 10.2 Calcutta 95 80 0 0.5 18.2 Delhi 107 89 0 0.2 Hyderabad (Dn.) 96 74 0.13 1.6 plus 0.5 Lucknow 105 86 0 0.9 plus 0.8 Madras 98 75 0.18 2.7 plus 2.2 Patna 93 74 15.8 2.2 plus 1.7 Poona 89 75 0 0.3 minus 0.8 Sholapur 95 74 0.04 0.93 minus 0.5 Simla 74 65 0 1.8 1.2 Surat 93 79 0.71 0.7 plus 0.3.

Instruments Towards Social Equality

MR. V. L. MEHTA ENVISAGES GOVERNMENT'S MOVE

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

PRIVATE enterprise, co-operative effort and nationalisation would be accepted by Government as the instruments for securing social equality and the elimination of differences of caste and creed, said Mr. V. L. Mehta, Bombay's Minister for Finance and Co-operation at a meeting of the Indian Industries Association this evening.

The Minister stated that the promotion and protection of indigenous industries had engaged the attention of the leaders of the nation for over half a century. The raising of the standard of living of the people was an aim which was inherent in the objective. Industrial development had little value if it did not provide also an adequate standard of living for Labour engaged in it, this standard implied a certain irreducible minimum plus a progressive scale of comforts and amenities.

Another objective of industrial development was national self-sufficiency, the Finance Minister continued. The aim of industrial development should be more and more employment and the utilisation of the maximum manpower and national resources. Both small-scale and large-scale industry should avoid destructive competition.

CONTROL OF IMPORTS

Mr. Mehta further said that in the development of industries it was essential at this juncture to restrict it to essential products and to avoid attempting the manufacture of such articles as television sets, or new brands of cigars and cigarettes, so that the country's scanty capital resources were not locked up. There, therefore, arose the necessity of regulation and control of imports. The facilities for finance for development had not been added to but assistance had been made available more liberally than in the past by the State Aid to Industries Rules.

While welcoming the formation of the Industrial Finance Corporation, the Government of Bombay felt the necessity of a similar body for the province. Unfortunately the formation of such a body was not possible without legislation from the centre, and it was expected that the Central Legislature would enact some legislation for the purpose in the near future.

Continuing Mr. Mehta said that recently businessmen had been exercised by the taxation policy of the Government and had suggested that the centre should assume authority for the levying of taxes. Such a move would be undemocratic. It was the Provincial Government who bore the burden of maintaining law and order and making the benefits of good Government possible in ample measure to all those who constituted democracy.

Every one of the taxation measures adopted by the provincial Government had been justified by the needs of the province. Far from being inequitable from the point of view of the common man, the measures sought to protect him.

The taxation measures of the Government were not meant to meet the gap in the loss of revenue due to prohibition. Two factors had necessitated them. The first was the subsidising of foodgrains imports, and the second, the sanction of a rise in dearness allowance of Rs. 10 per month to Government employees. Prohibition was launched after careful consideration by the present Ministry. The legislature had had occasion to review its policy and on every occasion it had approved of the policy and the programme of prohibition.

REGULATION OF DIVIDENDS

With regard to Government's regulation of the dividends paid out to shareholders and the management of companies, Mr. Mehta stated that such regulation was found necessary to check inflationary trends. This measure was in the best interests of the industry itself. One failed to see why the investors in India looked forward to higher returns for their investment. It would be a reflection on investors and enterprises as a class if they failed to adjust themselves to the change in economic outlook which had come about since the attainment of independence.

Mr. Mehta said by way of conclusion that Government had pledged to establish social equality in our midst within the shortest possible time.

Earlier, Mr. Essufally Mohamedally, the outgoing President of the Indian Industries Association said that the country could correct her adverse dollar balance by reducing dollar imports, increasing dollar exports and increasing investments from those areas in India. However Indian exports would have to improve in quality. The country's exports should pay for its imports. Indians sterling balances should be used for import of capital goods and not for financing current imports of consumer goods.

Mr. B. S. Dabke, the incoming President of the Association, while welcoming Pandit Nehru's statement on foreign capital, said that Government's policy on foreign capital should be so worked as not to sacrifice established industries of the country for the sake of a few big industries which might be started by foreigners. Mr. Dabke criticised the working of the Industrial Finance Corporation and said that too many hurdles had been placed in the path of industries seeking financial assistance. He also suggested that Government should go slow with its policy of eliminating the drink evil.

8 Municipal Union Workers Arrested

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

H. P. Jadhav and seven other members of the Municipal Kamgar Union, described as a Communist organisation, were arrested by the Police at Parel last night.

It was stated that these persons were secretly conferring at Zaveri Mansion, Parel, when the Police party raided the place. It was alleged that they were discussing the present sweepers' strike. Literature connected with the strike which was found in the premises was confiscated by the Police.

BULLETIN FOR FARMERS

FORECAST VALID TILL THE MORNING OF 10-6-1949: Widespread moderate to heavy rain will occur in the North Kanara, Goa and Ratnagiri districts. Light to moderate rain will occur at many places in the Kolaba, Thana, Satara, Sholapur and Kolhapur districts and in the Bombay Karnatak with local thundershowers in the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Thundershowers may also occur at a few places in Saurashtra and Gujerat.

OUTLOOK FOR THE NEXT TWO DAYS: Monsoon may strengthen in the South Konkanpatti.

SUPPLEMENTARY M. A. RESULTS

The following are the results of M.A. Candidates whose result was not declared on June 6, 1949:—

The following candidates have passed:—

SECOND CLASS Nos. 116, 436, 448, 450, 455, 463, 466, 467, 469, 471, 474, 477, 479.

PASS CLASS Nos. 445, 459, 462, 464, 475, 476, 478, 480.

The Medal, Scholarship etc., are awarded as under:

The CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL to No. 558

The Sir William Wedderburn Scholarship and the Seth Mangaldas Jeshingbhai Economics Prize to No. 469.

The industrial dispute between the Panchal Engineering Works, Bombay, and the workmen employed under it, has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

From the next academic year, the children of the officers of the Central Government, whether in Civil or Military employ, serving in the Province of Bombay will be charged the same fees as are charged to the students of this Province in Government Colleges.

A LARGE COMPOSITE OFFICE

invites applications for appointment of CHIEF AGENTS, SUPERINTENDENTS of AGENCIES or INSPECTORS to work for Life Business in Bombay Presidency with headquarters at Bombay and Ahmedabad on very lucrative terms. Persons with experience need only apply in confidence to GT. C/o. G. P. O. Box No. 586, BOMBAY.

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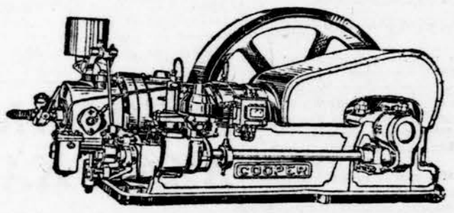

Apply to the nearest Agent or
COOPER ENGINEERING LIMITED
Satara Road, Bombay Presidency

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DISPOSALS

Tender No. DGD/Tie Rods/MMH 5.

Tenders are invited for the purchase and removal of about 787 tons of Tie Rods of sizes with hex. or square nuts, about 598 tons lying at E.S.D. Kidderpore, Calcutta and balance at E.S.D. Kurla

Tenders should be submitted in prescribed forms which can be had from the Disposals Offices at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur and Madras at Rs. 5/- per set in Cash/Money Order. Tender form contains sizes and dimensions of Tie Rods with nuts, instructions to tenderers, conditions of sale and inspection permit.

Tenders should be addressed to the Director General of Disposals, Miscellaneous Metals and Hardware Directorate, Shahjahan Road. New Delhi and should reach him by 4 p.m. on 4-7-49.

Issued by
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF DISPOSALS,
NEW DELHI.

When your friends compliment you on your charming home you'll know that you made no mistake when you chose "JAYKAY" furnishing Fabrics. These come in lovely designs and in an amazing variety of colours and besides they are durable weather and dhobi resisting and they harmonize with the setting of the room.
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ACHIEVEMENT OF U.N.E.S.C.O.'S CO-OPERATION OFFICE

Exchange Of Scientific Information In South Asia

NEW DELHI, June 7 (A.P.I.).

EXCHANGE of unpublished meteorological data between scientists of "two rival countries" in South Asia was among the achievements of the U.N. E.S.C.O.'s co-operation office for South Asia during the one year of its existence.

Dr. Alexander Wolsky, Director of the office who stated this at a press conference here today declined to name the two countries.

The office which is situated in the Delhi University buildings, is responsible for establishing contact between scientists in India, Pakistan Afghanistan, Ceylon, Burma, Malaya, Siam and Indonesia.

On a large map of South Asia, Dr. Walsky, a Hungarian biologist, and his Chinese colleague, Dr. Hung Chang-yin, a plant physiologist and biochemist, have stuck 48 blue and red pins to indicate the place where they can contact eminent scientists.

The "bules" represent Dr. Wolsky's contacts and the "reds" Dr. Yin's.

MICRO FILM SERVICE

The office has a free micro film service to aid scientists who cannot otherwise get the valuable documents and books from different parts of the world. Dr. Wolsky hoped that this service would be taken full advantage of by scientists in this region.

During the first year of its activity, he said, the office supplied information on industrial processes, not known previously in this part of the world, on modern research problems tackled simultaneously in various countries, on new instruments and apparatus and on educational and training abroad. Books and other printed matter were distributed or exchnged, micro films of rare scientific publications were supplied and scientific materials, such as seeds, zoological specimens, minerals, etc., were forwarded to many places.

FROM EX-ENEMY COUNTRIES

Efforts were made to bridge the enormous gap that existed during the war years by distributing reviews of war time scientific achievements of ex-enemy countries, especially Germany and to a smaller extent Japan.

The office, Dr. Wolsky said, made a special effort to collect information from all over the world including Latin America and South Africa, on problems of organic manures, which were very important to Asia. It also paid attention to nutritional problems of the Asian people. The diet of the Asian people, Dr. Wolsky felt, was at present unbalanced but it could be remedied "very easily" as many of the ingredients lacking in their diet could be obtained at low cots.

EXPENDITURE

Dr. Wolsky hoped that it would be possible at a later stage of extend the book coupon scheme under which books could be bought from hard currency areas on payment in the local currency —to the purchase of scientific instruments. "Scientists are the people who find it most difficult to obtain hard currency", said Dr. Wolsky. In support of this statement he pointed out that the entire budget of the U.N.E.S. C.O. was only seven million dollars "or just the cost of a single light cruiser" His own office budget was rupees one lakh a year.

India's contribution to the U.N.E.S. C.O. is 3.86 per cent. or rupees nine lakhs a year.

TWO ASSAM RHINOS FOR CAIRO

CALCUTTA, June 8 (A.P.I.): Raja and Ranee, the two rhinos bound for Cairo from Assam, have arrived Calcutta.

They are drawing a large number of visitors at the Calcutta Zoo, whose guests they will be during their sojourn of a month in this city.

Raja and Ranee are from the Kaziranga game sanctuary in Assam, and have been sold at Rs. 20,000 each to the Cairo zoo. They made the journey from Gauhati by river steamer down the Brahmaputra and Ganges in about ten days.

Dr. Evatt To Pass Through Calcutta

NEW DELHI, June 8 (U.P.I.): Dr. H. V. Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs and Chairman of the U. N. General Assembly, will pass through Calcutta on June 11 on his return to Australia from the recent U.N. meetings in New York he will be accompanied by Mrs. Evatt.

EXPORT OF COTTON PIECEGOODS

Talks On Price Fixation

NEW DELHI, June 8 (A.P.I.): Mr. L. K. Jha, Chief Controller of Exports and Mr. A. K. Roy, Joint Secretary, Finance (Industry and Commerce Division), are expected to proceed to Bombay next week to discuss with representatives of millowners and exporters, the question of controlling prices of cotton piecegoods exported from India, following the recent removal of export duty of ten per cent.

The Textile Commissioner in Bombay, Mr. T. P. Barat, is also expected to participate in the discussions.

Government are said to be anxious to ensure that India's competitive position in overseas markets is not weakened by higher prices being charged by manufacturers or exporters.

The question of instituting a check on the quality of textiles exported will also be discussed with exporters and manufacturers, it is understood.

Another matter likely to be discussed relates to the simplification of procedure and reduction to the minimum of formalities connected with the export to piecegoods.

Eviction proceedings against 238 tenants of the Municipality's sweeper's chawls were sanctioned by the Standing Committee of the Corporation today. The Municipal Commissioner stated that the tenants were all employees of the Municipality and had refused to attend to their duties.

INDO-PAK HITCH OVER AZAD KASHMIR FORCES

"Plebiscite Impossible While Private Army Stays," Says Rau

LAKE SUCCESS, June 7 (PTI).—SIR B. NARSING RAU, INDIAN'S PERMANENT DELEGATE DESIGNATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE HERE TODAY THAT THE MAIN DIFFERENCE WHICH REMAINED TO BE ADJUSTED IN KASHMIR WAS OVER "THE DISBANDING AND DISARMING OF WHAT ARE KNOWN AS AZAD (FREE) KASHMIR FORCES ON THE PAKISTAN SIDE OF THE PROPOSED TRUCE LINE", WRITES P.T.I. REPRESENTATIVE AT U.N.O. HEADQUARTERS.

He was explaining the reasons that led India not to accept the truce proposals presented by the United Nations Kashmir Commission. He said: "There are nearly 30,000 of these troops armed and equipped.

"So long as there is this private army on the other side of the truce line a free and impartial plebiscite will not be possible". Besides this, he said, there were one or two other differences.

TRIBUTES TO COMMISSION

Paying a tribute to the work of the Commission, the Indian delegate said: "Whatever setbacks the Commission may have had from time to time, we must remember that it has been instrumental in the achievement of a cease fire order which was accepted by both the Governments on January 1, 1949."

He said the Commission had stressed it had by no means lost confidence in the successful outcome of its mission because the Governments as well as the people of both countries sincerely desired a peaceful solution of the dispute. Asked about any other points of difference Sir B. Rau said one concerned the northern areas of the State.

A territory of about 60,000 square miles, he said, had been penetrated by "irregulars" from outside.

The proposal was that these irregulars, who were trespassers, should go back, restoring the position as it was before the invasion, that India should be responsible for the defence of these areas and that the Government of Jammu and Kashmir should be responsible for their internal administration until the plebiscite was held.

Replying to further questions Sir B. N. Rau said the Commission's resolution of August 13 did not refer to these areas at all and that this was clarified in correspondence between the Prime Minister of India and the Kashmir Commission.

The Prime Minister of India had specifically made it clear, he said, that with the exception of Gilgit, the Indian Government claimed the right to garrison those places in North Kashmir that lay across the ancient trade routes with India.

Asked about the status of the Azad Kashmir forces in relation to Pakistan, Sir B. N. Rau read from the Kashmir Commission's records to show that Pakistan was described as being responsible for the overall and operational control of the Azad forces.

Asked whether accession might have been the cause of the invasion, Sir B. N. Rau said, "The raids on Kashmir began some time in September 1947 and the Maharaja's accession to India took place on October 26, 1949—some weeks after the raids began."

Sir B. N. Rau refused to comment on the possibility or desirability of revising the terms of reference of the Commission or whether the question might be brought back to the Security Council.

"I hope the Commission will be able to adjust the differences that still exist", he said.

Replying to a question about possible trends of the plebiscite, Sir B. N. Rau said a large number of subjects had left the state as a result of the raids. "They have all to come back," he said.

Sir B. N. Rau said it was wrong to conclude that because a large proportion of the population was Muslim, they would elect to vote for Pakistan. In certain areas, he said, the Muslims themselves were racially and culturally of the same stock as the Indian people. Even languages and names were common—so it was not possible to say which way the plebiscite would go.

Sir B. N. Rau also pointed out that in India's population of 329 million, there were about 30 million Muslims. India had guaranteed every kind of protection in her constitution and was a secular State—not merely in name but in actual practice.

Asked about the possibility of leaving "Kashmir alone" with no links to India or Pakistan Sir B. N. Rau said "owing to recent developments a certain kind of conflict has developed. This position has to be taken into account in judging how such a solution would work."

SIMLA, June 7 (API):: The East Punjab Government have appointed a Sub-Committee to recommend measures for increasing production in the Province, it is learnt.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

Debate On Right To Invoke Covenant

LAKE SUCCESS, June 8 (PTI-There was keen debate in the Human Rights Commission on the proposal to give individuals throughout the world the right to invoke the Convention on Human Rights by direct petition, writes D. P. Wagle, 'PTI' correspondent at the United Nations Headquarters.

India, Australia, France, Denmark, Gautemala and the Lebanon were the countries favouring "immediate recognition" of such right. The representatives of the U.S.S.R. and Ukraine insisted that this right should "under no circumstances" be given to individuals.

Mr. Mehta (India), said: "It will frustrate the hopes of millions if the United Nations denied to individuals the right to invoke the Covenant.

"The Government would remain weak and incomplete by denial of this right. A just principle cannot be denied merely because it is calculated to involve material difficulties."

A vote on the question will be taken at the next meeting.

MOIN NAWAZ JUNG DISMISSED

HYDERABAD, June 7 (API): The Hyderabad Government today formally announced the dismissal from March 19, 1949, of Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung, both as Finance Minister and as a member of the Hyderabad Civil Service.

A notification says that the dismissal follows a detailed investigation into his conduct "which reveals misuse and obstruction in the recovery of State funds and continued disobedience of the Hyderabad Government's and Nizam's orders."

It is, however, pointed out that Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung actually ceased to be Finance Minister with the resignation of the Laik Ali Cabinet on September 17, 1948.

Third M.B.B.S. And B.D.S. Exam Results

RESULTS OF THE B.D.S. EXAMINATIONS, APRIL.

The following candidates have passed the Examination:—

PASS NOS. 8 9 10 13 14 33 42 43 46 52 54 59 63 67 86 87 89 93 99 100 101 111 116 117 120 121 125 130 136 138 141 144 146 149 154 157 160 161 163 169 171 181 188 190 194 197 199 201 202 204 206 208 218 221 224 227 235 238 239 240 244 245 249 252 257 258 260 264 265 267 268 273 275 277 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311.

No. 9: Distinction in Preventive Medicine; No. 43 and 111: Distinction in Pathology.

The Scholarships, Prizes and Medals have been awarded as under:—

The Charles Morhead Prize to No. 188

The Dr. R. S. Poredi Gold Medal to No. 188

The Balkrishna Sudamji Prize to No. 130.

The Viceroy's Silver Medal to No. 120.

The Scholarship of the Medical Women for India Fund of 1889 to No. 120.

The Lady Reay Silver Medal & Prize to No. 120.

The Dr. (Miss) Aimai Maneckji Cooper Medical Scholarship to No. 120.

The Bai Hirabai Pestanji Hormasji Cama Gold Medal to No. 14

The J. C. Lisboa Gold Medal to No. 111.

The Lord Sandhurst Gold Medal to No. 43.

The Manorama Vijayrai Hazrat Scholarship to No. 9.

SUPPLEMENTARY RESULT OF THE THIRD M.B., B.S.

EXAMINATION, APRIL, 1949.

The following candidates have passed the Examination:— Nos. 51, 88, 187.

1949.

The following candidates have passed the Examination.

FIRST B.D.S. EXAMINATION: Nos. 3, 9, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21 23.

PASSED IN GROUP A ONLY: Nos. 6, 7, 12.

PASSED IN GROUP B ONLY: No. 10,

FINAL B.D.S. EXAMINATION: No. 1.

WORKERS & PEOPLE CONGRATULATED

Morarji On Tackling Gujerat Famine

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, June 8.

"I have never witnessed in my life such famine conditions in the last fifty years in comparison with the present famine in Gujerat and Saurashtra", observed the Hon'ble Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, Bombay during his 340-Mile tour of Banas Kantha.

Because the people and the Government were alert, he said, this disaster has been saved. "I congratulate both workers and people," he added.

Men and cattle would not have been saved from this calamity if there had not been popular Government, he concluded.

KOHIMA BATTLE RELICS

Salvaged Jap Weapons Donated To Assam Govt.

GAUHATI, June 7 (A.P.I.): A collection of Japanese weapons and equipment, salvaged from the Kohima battle of 1944 and donated to the Assam Government by the A.L.F.S.E.A. training centre, has now been handed over to the Government.

The collection includes respirators, rubber flame suit, penscope, telescopic and other sight equipment, field telephone sets and electric generators, rifles, bomb marks and 75,000 bombs and cartridges.

DICHPALLI TEMPLE OPENED TO PUBLIC

Ancient Shrine In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 8 (A.P.I.) The ancient Sri Rama temple, at Dichpalli, in Hyderabad State—which has been in ruins for two centuries and preserved as a monument of archaeological interest—will now be open for public worship, it is learned.

Standing on a hillock 80 miles north of Hyderabad, the temple is claimed to have been constructed during the time of Chalukyas (between A.D. 1150 and 1200). It is built on an eminence at the foot of which splash the waters of a large tank.

Villagers of Dichpalli made a representation to Mr. M. Seshadri, Revenue Member of the Hyderabad Government, when he visited the village last month, that they should be allowed to worship in th temple.

The Hyderabad Government, it is understood, have issued orders permitting people of Dichpalli to worship in the temple on the recommendation of Mr. Seshadri.

Leader Of Kidnappers Killed

AMBALA, June 8 (A.P.I.): Shambhu Dayal, alleged leader of a gang of kidnappers, was killed yesterday after an exchange of fire with the police near Bhiwani in Hissar.

Shambhu Dayal was wanted for many dacoities and murders. The police had announced a reward of Rs. 2,000 for his capture.

No one was reported to have been injured on the police side in the duel.

Bangalore Races

POPPET WINS CHIEF EVENT

BANGALORE, June 8.

Following are the results of 6th day's Bangalore Races held today:—

THE WADIYAR PLATE—Dist. 6 Fur.

TAMASHA (Mr. F. R. Chinoy) 8-11, Chavan ..... 1.
DER-NUE-WEY (Maharaja of Parlakimedi) 9-1, McGaffin ..... 2.
CARPALA (Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Banker) 8-1 Car 8-2, Adlex 3
PROHIBITION (Mr. A. R. Srinivasan) 8-6, Shanker ..... 4.
Not Run: Raj Luxmi.
Won by: 3/4 Ls. 3 Ls, 3/4 Ls.
Time: One minute 23 seconds.
Tote paid: Rs. 33 for win, Rs. 13, 12 and 20-8 for places.
Winner trained by: Aziz Mohamed.
Favourite: Tamasha.

THE HIMALAYA PLATE (Div. II) Dist. 7 Furlongs

YOUR WAY (Mr. A. M. K. Karupan Chettiar) 7-8, Rout 1
SHE'S NICE (Mr. H. R. Somekh) 8-9, Khade 2
SURPRISING (Mr. K. S. Mohamed Haneef) 8-13, Thompson 3
PRINCESS SHERZADE (Mr. R. Nachiappan) 8-2, Rutter ..... 4.
Not Run: Beautiful.
Won by: 1/2 L, 1/2 L and neck.
Time: One minute 36 seconds.
Tote paid: Rs. 218 for win, Rs. 43-8, Rs. 25-8 and Rs. 15 for places.
Winner trained by: Mohd. Lahori.
Favourite: Surprising.

THE HIMALAYA PLATE (Div. I) Dist. 7 Furlongs

GOLDEN BOY (Mr. H. Tamavi) 8-4, Chavan ..... 1.
PRIDE D'ANTIBES (Mr. T. G. Essaji) 9-0, Chavan 2
YEARLING (Mr. F. H. Mehta) 8-6, Shaikh ..... 3.
GAY MARQUIS (Mr. Nariman K. M. Irani) 7-5 car. 7-6, Peacock 4
Not Run: Tapis.
Won by: 1-1/2 Ls, 1-1/2 Ls, and two Ls.
Time: One minute thirty seconds.
Tote paid: Rs. 56 for win, Rs. 18-8, 16, and 33-8 for places.
Winner trained: By owner.
Favourite: Pride D'Antibes.

THE PALACE PLATE—Dist. 1 Mile

AJMAL (Mr. E. Dawood Beg) 8-6, Fazal Rahman 1
ORACLE (Mrs. C. N. Reed) 8-12, Shanker 2
BOSWELL (Mr. K. A. Rajoo) 8-13, Ahmed Khan 3
INCH FAD (Mr. M. H. Khan) 9-2, Thompson 4
Not Run: Hot Stuff.
Won by: 3 Ls, 2 Ls, 1/2 L.
Time: 1 minute 51-1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Rs. 45 for win, Rs. 12, 11 and 13 for places.
Winner trained by: Mohd. Lahori.
Favourite: Oracle.

THE PHILANTROPIST CUP (Div. I) Dist. 1 Mile

POPPET (Messrs. A. Jayachandra Naidu and N. Madhavan) 8-13, Percival ..... 1.
TRUMPELDOR (Mr. J. H. Marshal) 8-7, McQuade 2
ONSLAUGHT (Mr. F. R. Chinoy) 8-12, Chavan 3
GAY WREN (Mr. M. A. G. Moloobhoy) 8-0, Ahmed Khan 4
Not Run: Battle Song.
Won by: 3/4 L, 4 Ls. and 2 Ls.
Time: 1 minute 47-1/5 seconds.
Tote Paid: Rs. 56 for win, Rs. 21-8, 22-8 and 21 for places.
Winner trained by: Khodayar.
Favourite: Double Chime.
An objection by the rider of Trumpeldor against rider of Poppet for boring a furlong from home was overruled.

THE PHILANTROPIST CUP (Div. II) Dist. 1 Mile

RIVAL (Mr. and Mrs. E. Reuben) 7-13, Khade 1
ROYAL RUN (Mrs. C. N. Reed) 8-2, Shanker 2
STAR OF SETHU (Mr. K. S. Rajam) 7-12, Raut 3
KILLARNEY (Mr. P. S. D'Souza) 9-3, Mull Singh 4
Not Run: Broken Mask and Highland Reel.
Won by: 1 L, 3 Ls, and 3/4 L.
Time: 1 minute 49 seconds.
Tote Paid: Rs. 36-8 for win, Rs. 16, 18-8 and 118 for places.
Winner trained by: Somekh.
Favourite: Rival.

THE CALCUTTA PLATE—Dist. 6 Furs.

BHOPAL STAR (Mr. K. M. Muneer) 9-4, Chavan 1
ELLAMENCO (Zamindar of Chikkavaram) 8-3, Shanker 2
NETTLED (Raja of Ramnad) 9-0, Tyrrel 3
LEJONG (Mr. Ahmed Mohamed) 7-4, car. 7-5, Peacock 4
Not Run: Cupid.
Won By: 1 L, 3 Ls, and 2 Ls.
Time: 1 minute 19 seconds.
Tote Paid: Rs. 29-8 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 21 for places.
Winner trained by: Aziz Mohamed.
Favourite: Bhopal Star.

THE HAJEE PLATE—Dist. 5-1/2 Furs.

MARS (Mr. P. N. Krishnappa Chetty) 8-11, Khade 1
BLACK HAZARD (Dr. K. M. George and Mr. Mohamed Hussain) 8-1, Ahmed Khan 2
PRINCE YUSUF (Mr. P. J. Sayegh) 8-8, Raut 3
TAMADHIR (Mr. S. Ranganathan) 8-13, Duffy 4
Not Run: Hormazdiyar and Russian Bandit.
Won by: 1/2 L, 2-1/2 L, 1/2 L.
Time: 1 minute 21 seconds.
Tote Paid: Rs. 76-8 for win, Rs. 20-8 Rs. 13-8, Rs. 30 for places.
Winner trained by: R. Shamlan.
Favourite: Black Hazard.
The Daily Treble Tote paid on 24 tickets Rs. 523 each.

Calcutta Football League Results

CALCUTTA, June 8 (API)—The following are the results of the matches played today in the first division of the Calcutta Football League:

Rajasthan , Kalighat nil.
Dalhousie 3, Calcutta Garrison 1.
George Telegraph 2, Calcutta 1.

Hockey At Ambala

AMBALA, June 8 (API)—The match between fourth division Engineers and Sikh Regimental Centre 'B' in the hot weather Ambala Garrison Hockey Tournament today ended in a draw, each side scoring once.

TATAS TASTE FIRST DEFEAT

Harwood League Football

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The G.I.P. Railway playing their First Division Harwood League fixture against the Tata Sports Club this evening at Cooperage won the game by the odd goal in five.

The Tatas drew first blood when Peter headed off a free kick taken by Ananthram in the seventh minute, A capital long drive by Swami into the goal area saw James, the G.I.P. left-winger, headed aimlessly out of play. Immediately afterwards Shiva tapped in the equaliser in the sixteenth minute of play after Swami had sent in a grand pass from the centre.

The Tatas narrowly escaped when Thingalaya lunged forward but missed, but De Mello, who was lying handy failed to make the most of the situation. But hardly a minute later a grand kick by Shiva was fisted over the bar by the custodian.

In the 23rd minute, Shiva put the Railway side ahead with a neat placement, which Thingalaya inspite of driving fully failed to save.

On the other hand Tatas failed miserably when Menezes' slow tap sailed harmlessly past the unattended goalmouth. At half time the Railway side were leading by two goals to one.

Tatas made vain attempts to get the better of a stubborn Railway defence. The Railway custodian very nearly conceded a 'gift' goal to the Tatas, when he failed to hold a loose high ball which nearly went in the goal. The Railway goal had certainly a charmed life, for the third time the ball nearly beat the custodian.

Tatas continued to press their advantage, but were still unable to penetrate the stout-hearted Railway goal.

A through pass from Menezes saw Peter dart in an easily scored goal to help Tatas equalise.

A few minutes later a grand shot by Tambe missed the objective by barely a few inches. Tambe's hasty shot deflected past the goal-mouth.

Poor umpiring by Referee S. Varadan had its drastic effects on the game which was otherwise clean and well fought.

Immediately later Tambe made amends, when he put the Railway ahead towards the end, and the Railway side won by three goals to two.

The following were the teams:—

G. I. P. RLY:—Ramchandra; C. Pavey and Almeida; A. Duncan, B. Duncan and D. Jones; Swami, Tambe, De Mello, Shiva and S. James.

TATA S. C.:—Thingalaya; Shetty and Papen; Ananthram, Krishnan and Damodhar; Anthony, Menezes, J. D'Souza, P. errao and Balan.

REEREE:—M. S. Vardan.

Parel Soccer

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The following were the results of football matches played at Parel this evening:—

SECOND DIVISION HARWOOD LEAGUE

Wimco Sports Club 3 (Gangadhran 1, Vithal 1, Lagin 1) beat Indian Culture League 1 (Joseph.)

THIRD DIVISION HARWOOD LEAGUE

Goan Sports Club 'C' 1 (Michael) drew with Blue Wizards 1 (Martin).

Bombay Port Trust walk over B. B. and C. I. Rly.

KARDAR'S DEADLY BOWLING

LONDON, June 8 (PTI-Reuter)—Cricket close of play scores:

AT LORDS

Middlesex vs. Warwickshire

Middlesex 35 (W. Edrich 72, Grove rightarm fast bowler four for 29). Warwickshire 105 for four.

AT DERBY

Derbyshire versus Leicestershire

Leicestershire 173. (Jackson, right-arm fast-medium bowler seven for 51) Derbyshire 137 for three (Elliot 89).

AT OXORD

Oxford University versus Sussex

Sussex 119 (Kardar, slow left-arm, seven for 33).

Oxford University 138 for four.

TYBJEE LEADS ON OPENING DAY

Edwards 329 Behind In W. I. Billiard Final

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The final of the Western India Billiards Tournament commenced this evening at the Islam Gymkhana between Percy Edwards and Mansur Tyabjee.

At the end of the four hours play this evening, Tybjee was leading by over two hundred points. Tybjee who was in a very good form ran up breaks of 142, 99, 158, 92, 62 and 56 during the first four of the scheduled eight hours of play, and at the end of the day had scored 1348 points. His opponent Percy Edwards, who in the semi-final had accounted for the National champion, Selvaraj, managed to pile up only 1019 in reply. Edwards made many small breaks of over thirty, but noteworthy among his higher breaks were those of 58, 78 and 62.

With 329 points behind, Percy should find Mansur hard to beat, but if he can produce the dazzling form that he had done against the India's No. one earlier in the week, Percy would still give Mansur some moments of anxiety.

"Vizzy" To Name Venue Of U. P. Match

POONA, June 8 (API): The Board of Control for Cricket in India has asked the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, President of the United Provinces Cricket Association, to fix the venue of the match allotted to the United Provinces against the Commonwealth Cricket Team, in consultation with the Governor of the Province.

Mr. M. G. Bhave, Secretary of the Board said: "At the request of the U.P. Cricket Association this match is being staged against a Governor's Eleven, and the Board has asked the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram to fix the venue in consultation with the Governor of the Province. The venue will be announced on hearing from the President of the Association."

DE MELLO TO TOUR CZECK STADIUMS

PRAGUE, June 8 (PTI-Reuter)—Mr. Anthony De Mello, President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, who arrived in Prague yesterday, was today arranging to inspect the Czechoslovak Sport Stadium in connection with an Indian proposal to build a new £2,250,000 'Nehru Stadium' in New Delhi. Czechoslovak Government agencies were cooperating in Mr. De Mello's plans for a Czechoslovak tour.

Meulman Will Join Team At Colombo

MELBOURNE, June 8 (PTI-Reuter)—Ken Meulman, the Victorian batsman, said last night that he would leave in the liner 'Orion' on September 21 for Colombo to join the Dominion Cricket team on its tour of India.

In the Day's Sport

BILLIARDS

Islam Gymkhana

6 p.m. to 8 p.m. & 8-30 p.m. to 10-30 p.m.—Percy Edwards Vs Mansur Tyabjee (last day of the Final of WI. Billiards Championship).

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-30 pm. Tradex vs Bombay City (Friendly game).

5-45 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana vs. Goan S.C. (Harwood League Division I).

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel

3-40 p.m. Goan S.C. 'C' vs Young Challengers 'A' (Harwood League Division III).

4-40 p.m. Globe S.C. 'A' vs Volkart Bros. (Indian Football League, Division II)

5-40 p.m. B.E.S.T. vs Asbestos Cement (Indian Football League Division I).

G. I. P. Rly. Ground, Parel

4-30 p.m. Bombay Kerala Samaj vs Indian Hotels (Harwood League, Division III).

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AMARNATH ANSWERS CRICON TROL CHARGES

FULL STATEMENT OF INDIA'S FORMER TEST CAPTAIN

AT a specially convened press conference of the Calcutta Sports Editors, Lala Amarnath on Sunday last, issued a 27,000-word statement in answer to the charges that the Board of Control for Cricket in India had made public through its President Mr. Anthony De Mello at a press conference held for the purpose in Bombay on May 5. Amarnath was suspended from playing cricket in India and its Provinces, and this action was taken at the Boards's meeting in Bombay on April 10.

With a view to placing before our readers the complete statement of Amarnath—a summary had appeared in our issue of Monday last—we have decided to publish Amarnath's statement in full as he gave it to the Press at Calcutta on Sunday.

GENTLEMEN OF THE PRESS

I thank you very much for inviting me to hold a Press Conference in Calcutta.

You all know about the decision of the Board, suspending me from playing any representative cricket in India and for any Province. You also know that, prior to the decision of the Board, I did not have any opportunity of meeting any of the so-called charges against me. In fact, no charge of any kind whatsoever was ever framed against me.

I welcome that the charges on which Mr. de Mello relies, have at last been published. I feel if I had not asked for the so-called charges, these would not have seen the light of day. But, gentlemen, now that the charges have been published in the newspapers, you must have noticed several curious and extraordinary facts.

Even in the case of a criminal and before any punishment is inflicted, he is fully apprised of the crime for which he stands charged. Gentlemen, all I ask you to consider is whether there has been justice and fairplay in my case. In my case the Board thought fit not to allow me even the opportunity which an ordinary criminal enjoys, viz., to refute and meet the charges against him.

Gentlemen, you also must have notice that the statement that has been published by Mr. de Mello, purporting to contain the charges against me, does not invite me to give any reply to the charges. It is highly regrettable. It looks that the decision is final, and injustice that has been done to me Mr. de Mello in this case, will not rescind or revoke the decision nor make amends for the grave and great justice that has been done to me and to the interest of sport in general.

If anyone takes care to read and scrutinise the so-called charges carefully, it will be quite clear that the charges are mere after-thought. The decision was arrived at on April 10, 1949, but in the charge-sheet (Charge No. 16), which is about my accepting a purse in Calcutta, reference has been made to a letter of one Mr. P. K. Mookerjee. The letter was dated Calcutta, April 12, 1949. On the face of it, this letter could not have been before the Board on April 10, 1949.

CONSIDERATION OF INDISCIPLINE

Board's Ruling

At a Board meeting on the 16th October, 1948, the Board, in a meeting presided over by Mr. de Mello himself, passed a resolution on the proposal of Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee, Chairman, Bombay Public Services Commission, and a Vice-President of the Board, that all cases of indiscipline, in future, would be considered by an Independent Committee appointed by the Board. Would you, gentlemen, like me to quote the official minute in this connection? Here it is:

"Item 3—Regarding Capt. Mushtaq Ali. Mr. A. S. de Mello made his own observations on the matter and clarified his own position to the meeting. Mr. Mushtaq Ali who appeared at the meeting at the invitation of the Board explained the whole position regarding his inability to accompany the Indian team which toured Australia last season. He also expressed his regrets for the statement he issued to Calcutta Press. Thereupon the President with the consent of the meeting decided to treat the incident as "closed," and expressed great pleasure in welcoming Capt. Mushtaq Ali back to Indian Cricket.

Arising out of this Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee proposed that there should always be a small Independent Committee to go through such incidents and to report to the Board.

Mr. J. C. Mukerjee enquired whether the report of the said Committee is binding on the meeting. Mr. Fyzee said that a reference on this point be made to the Rules Revision Committee. Mr. Fyzee's suggestion was accepted.

Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan proposed that there should be a set of rules to be circulated to all players for their guidance. Mr. Ghose suggested that this matter should also be referred to the Rules Revision Subcommittee.

Accepted Unanimously."

I ask again why this resolution has not been given effect to, in my case.

I therefore welcome this opportunity to tell the public what I have to say in the matter regarding the charges that have been brought against me.

Before I turn to the charges serially I would invite you to notice some of the curious and extraordinary features of the so-called charges. As many as 23 charges have been tabulated, which, you will admit, are a little too many to convict just one criminal. We have to remember, however, that I was charged with "continued misbehaviour and indiscipline", and Mr. de Mello had to recapitulate the scene and maintain the continuity.

As you know, Mr. de Mello has already told the country of his great affection for me—how he forgave me many a time in the past, how he forgot many of my lesser crimes. After all, Mr. de Mello has often claimed to circles close to him that he he "picked me up from the gutter in Lahore." That is true, gentlemen, if "gutter" means a middleclass family. And, Mr. de Mello is a great man.

It is curious also that in the 23 charges my indiscipline and misbehaviour have been limited to just one person—Mr. A. S. de Mello. Very occasionally, the aggrieved party is the Board, perhaps to remind us that a Board exists, in addition to Mr. de Mello. A great deal of it is so confusing that I, for one, do not know when Mr. de Mello is the Board and when the Board is Mr. de Mello.

WHO FRAMED THE CHARGES AND WHEN?

It is not unusual, therefore, that Mr. de Mello has drawn up the charges. I have shown you that on the face of it, the charges were not framed in the Board meeting of the 10th April. In spite of my insistence, published by the courtesy of the Press, the charges were not forwarded to me until three whole weeks after the decision of suspension had been arrived at on April 10. Mr. de Mello claims to have informed me of my suspension in a letter dated April 13, 1949. I did not receive that letter and you will notice that in that letter (reference to which I first noticed in the Press). Mr. de Mello makes the vague statement that **"In the course of the next few day"** (italics mine) we shall be sending you a complete statement of the submission which was made by me to the Board on the 10th April."

CHARGE SHEET NOT FORWARDED

A "Strange" Affair

But the charge-sheet was not forwarded "in a few days" from April 13, but only on April 30, and that too after more than one public reminder from me. I wonder, gentlemen, why Mr. de Mello's letter of April 13 never reached me. Less important letters were sent to me, registered acknowledgment due, and once even through the Military Secretary to H.H. Patiala, as you must have noticed. But this letter of suspension, which somehow never reached me, does not bear the "regd. ack-due"; which you will see from the charge-sheet. Does not this appear very strange?

I also invite your attention to another curious fact. You will notice that Mr. de Mello denies having ever received my letter of January 14, 1949, in reply to Mr. de Mello's letter of January 8 in which he had made enquiries about my receiving money at Ahmedabad and Calcutta. In my reply, as you will find, I told Mr. de Mello that I had not received any money at Ahmedabad, but that Bengal had partially fulfilled their long-standing promise, by giving me a purse of Rs. 5,000.

You will see that had that letter been received by Mr. de Mello, I would be somewhat less guilty of receiving money "secretly", so far as the public was concerned. In fact, had Mr. de Mello received that particular letter, much of the vile sting would have gone out of the so-called charges and, of course, the charge-sheet would not have been so very impressive in length.

But, gentlemen, the "one letter" that might have vindicated my honour at that stage, is "missing", according to the testimony of Mr. de Mello. You will perhaps agree that this "missing" letter treated me very very unkindly.

Anyway, my vital letter of January 14, is "missing". And I admit that I did not send my letter "regd. ack-due", because I play cricket and the question of sending regd. ack-due" letters on matters of cricket never struck me. Even Mr. de Mello had not sent his letter of January 8, "regd. ac due".

Now gentlemen, what is the nature of the charges and how grave are the charges?

MY DEMANDING AND RECEIVING "BONUS"

Broadly, under Charges 3, 4 and 9, I have been accused of "threateningly" requesting, and demanding "additional bonus" for my team and myself. I have given detailed replies to these charges later on and all that I want to say here is that I have been painted as one who "extorts" money from Mr. de Mello—"grave offences" which I shall tell you in a nutshell.

A Test player at the outset was being granted the princely "bonus"—gentlemen, by bonus, Mr. de Mello means out-of-pocket expenses—of Rs. 5/- per day! The crime I committed was to request Rs. 150/- for each Test player for 8 days' stay at Test centres in these days of absurdly high prices. In Bombay, too, I renewed the request, at the suggestion of the Selection Committee, as my players had been given only Rs. 60/- in Delhi. These requests were made in the manner of one making a legitimate request. The allegation that I used threat is totally false.

As for the additional out-of-pocket expenses, Rs. 90/- only was paid to me as "Captain" in Delhi, I was not paid any additional expenses in the other four Tests. Mr. de Mello's difficulty may be that generally in the past, Mr. de Mello was dealing with Captains from the Princely Order, who did not need money for entertainment, tips, conveyance, etc. which is expected from a National Captain.

Perhaps also Mr. de Mello feels that a man whom he "has picked up from the gutter in Lahore", need not have any expenses. But gentlemen, whatever I may be in my personal capacity, I, as Captain of India, know what is expected of me by the public. If Mr. de Mello thinks Rs. 150/- for 8 days for a National Captain, which was what all players got, was too much would you care to ask Mr. de Mello how much of the good money of the Board he spends in tips alone, at various centres from time to time.?

Moreover, many past Indian Captains have received heavier "incidental expenses" than other players. The principle of granting extra entertainment expenses to a National Captain on overseas tours, has also been conceded by the Board. In fact, gentlemen, on the West Indies tour, all the money the Board paid as "out-of-pocket expenses" to me did not cover even a fifth of my total incidental expenses, and not even the expenses of just one luncheon party to the West Indies cricketers which I gave in Bombay and to which Mr. de Mello has referred. I cannot really afford such heavy expenses, but I have tried, in my humble way and at personal cost, to meet my responsibility as National Captain of India, whatever Mr. de Mello might choose to say now.

In the circumstances, gentlemen, I ask you if these charges which would tend to paint me as a low money-grabber are fair, especially as Mr. de Mello himself sanctioned everything, not only without so much as a murmur, but as being fair and reasonable?

PRESENTATION OF PURSE IN CALCUTTA

But, under Charges 14 and 16—my secretly receiving purses at Ahmedabad and Calcutta—the picture presented by Mr. de Mello is even darker. As I have already shown you, the picture would not have been so dark, but for my letter of January 14, which Mr de Mello denies having received. In that, as you will remember, I said no money had been given to me at Ahmedabad, but that Bengal had fulfilled only partially their long-standing promise of paying me Rs. 10,000/-, by giving me a purse of Rs. 5,000/-.

Quite apart from my "missing" letter of January 14, you know, gentlemen, that Gujerat Cricket Association, by a Press statement on May 7, 1949, have said that there was no truth in Mr. de Mello's allegation (Charge 14) that Ahmedabad had paid me any money or that I had received any money. Yet on a mere allegation, gentlemen, Mr. de Mello chose to bring such a grave charge, affecting the honour of the National Captain of India.

CHARGE OF TAKING BRIBES

"Extremely Grave"

But that is as nothing compared to charge No. 16 which is tantamount to my receiving illegal gratification from Calcutta for being a party, along with two other Selectors, to the "buying" of a place for our wicketkeeper, Mr. P. Sen, in all five Tests.

In my detailed reply to this extremely grave charge, I have quoted chapter and verse, with excerpts from Board meeting, letters from Mr. de Mello to H. H. The Maharajdhiraj of Patiala, and Dr. B. C. Roy, Premier of West Bengal (which have since been published in the Press), and various other documentary proofs. That will show you gentlemen, that as far ago as March 2, 1947, Mr. de Mello was fully conversant with the background of the presentation of Rs. 5,000 which was made to me as the result of a fund sponsored by Mr. A. N. Ghose, Hony. Secretary, Cricket Association of Bengal.

HAD MR. DE MELLO KNOWN THE BACKGROUND AND ENQUIRED OF THE OFFICIAL BODY?

In fact, Mr. de Mello issued a public appeal and Board appeals and private appeals for "target" of Rs. 30,000/- for me, when in 1947, in the interest of Indin cricket, I decided to cancel my professional Lancashire League contracts and prospects of qualifying for Sussex as a professional. The Board, on Mr. de Mello's initiative, had decided to try and help me by reimbursing me partially for the financial loss I would suffer from the cancellation. Mr. de Mello also told a Board meeting on March 17, 1947, that he (Mr. de Mello) had received assurances of Rs. 10,000/- each to my fund from two Associations. These assurances had been given to Mr. de Mello by Mr. A. N. Ghose, Hony. Secretary, Cricket Association of Bengal, and Mr. D. P. Thanawalla, then the Jt. Hony. Secretary of the Bombay Cricket Association, and then Hony Treasurer of the Board.

Over long months Mr. de Mello tried to raise the fund for me, but Mr. de Mello failed. Bengal, however, raised Rs. 5,000/- when I had given up all hopes, and paid the sum to my wife at an informal function after the Third Test in Calcutta at the residence of Mr. J. C. Mukerjee, President of the Cricket Association of Bengal. Mr. J. C. Mukerjea will be able to tell you that I had no idea whatsoever that the purse was going to be presented to me, when it was in fact done, on the evening of January 6, 1949.

Gentlemen, now that you know the background of the presentation of the purse, I would request you to consider a few points. The purse was given to my wife and not me, by none other than Mrs. J. C. Mukerjea, wife of the C. A. B. President, and in Dataram and Lift Cor. presence of Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, also a Vice-President of the Board. Would it have been possible for me to question the integrity of the presentation, in the background you have now known? Would it have been possible for any one to question the presentation? But, gentleman, Mr. de Bello has thought fit to make the acceptance of the purse a charge, the gravity of which is unmistakable.

Not only that. Mr. de Mello has also thought fit to insinuate that thereby Calcutta bought a place obviously through me and two other Selectors, for Mr. P. Sen, in all five Tests. Mr. de Mello had also told Mr. P. Sen about this "buying" of a Test place some time between February 4 and 8, in Bombay, during the Fifth Test. But Wr. de Mellow relies on a letter dated April 12, 1949, from one Mr. P. K. Mookerjee of Calcutta to substantiate his charge. For this Mr. P. K. Mookerjee wrote to Mr. de Mello to say that he knew money was being raised in a great hurry, and had heard that the money would be paid to me and two of my fellow Selectors, as otherwise Mr. P. Sen's name would not be proposed for the Fourth Test.

So, you will see, gentlemen, that Mr. de Mello, President of the Board, would not care to make any enquiries from Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, and Mr. A. N. Ghose (who had originally promised Mr. de Mello Rs. 10,000/- for my fund) regarding the purse—from gentlemen who are President and Hony. Secretary of a member association of a Board of which Mr. de Mello is the President Mrr. de Mello would rather rely on a letter from one Mr. P. K. Mookerjee on this question—a letter that reached Mr. de Mello after the Board had suspended me. I ask you to consider, gentlemen, if that is what a gentleman would normally do under such circumstances, uless with motives which Mr. de Mello alone can explain.

Before I close my observations on the charge of my receiving the purse of Rs. 5000/-, I must say one more thing. This is not because Calcutta bought me up—as Mr. de Mello alleges—but because I feel that even if Mr. de Mello chose to condemn me, he need not have dragged in a young Test cricketer, viz., Mr. P. Sen, in this charge. I was not a Selector—the Selectors were Lt. Col. C. K. Nayudu, Prof. D. B. Deodhar, Mr V. M. Merchant, Mr. P. E. Palia and Dr. Jahangir Khan—when Mr P. Sen was selected on the Australian tour. In spite of Mr. P. Sen's fine performance against South Australia when he smartly stumped Don Bradman, I played Mr. Irani, our Number One, in the first two Tests. After Mr. Irani's failure, Mr. Sen came into the Third Test team and did well enough to be regarded not only by the entire Australian Press, but also by Mr. M. S. Duleepsinhji as our Number One wicket-keeper. For the West Indies tour, Mr. Sen started as the obvous choice, and stayed there till the end, because the Selection Committee chose him. You will see in this connection that cricketers of repute, such as Mr. V. M. Merchant, Mr. P. E Palia and Mr H. N. Contractor were on the Selection Committee.

GRAVE CHARGE "FLOORED"

One of the gravest charges brought against Amarnath by the Board was that he accepted the purse of Rs. 5,000 at Calcutta without the Board's permission, and it was further insinuated that Bengal "bought" the place of P. Sen in the five tests against West Indies.

Denying this charge, Amarnath accuses De Mello and the Board of completely hiding the background of this incident.

In 1947, Amarnath had a contract with the Lancashire League to play in England, which possibly would have opened more lucrative channels by way of a professional appointment with the Sussex County. The Board decided to make an appeal on behalf of Amarnath, so that he should be reimbursed for the financial loss that he would obviously undergo in case he decided to accomany the Indian Team to Australia.

Bombay and Bengal Association had promised to raise Rs. 20,000 between them. De Mello undertook to give Rs. 5,000 from the Board's funds in case the amount was not forthcoming. Strangely enough nothing in the matter was done for nearly two years. But Bengal, says Amarnath, fulfilled its promise and presented the purse of Rs. 5,000.

THOSE "BLATANT" INTERVIEWS

Categorical Denial

The next variety of charges, Charges Nos. 13, 20 and 22, relates, according to Mr. de Mello, to my "blatant" interviews to the Press and indisciplined speeches.

I deny categorically that I granted any interview to the National Herald or authorised anybody to publish any story quoting me.

From my detailed replies you will see that I hold documentary proof to show that I could not have given the alleged interview to the National Herald; that I never charged the Board with power-politics in an interview to the U.P.I. in Bombay on February 11, 1949; and that in my speech at the reception given by the Bombay Cricket Association on December 13, 1948, I did not say that "I shall make an open exposure of many controversial matters in Indian cricket'.

It is indeed amazing that Mr. de Mello, of all persons, should have preferred charges of rudeness and arrogance in Press statements and speeches against me. For, gentlemen, you may recall what Mr. de Mello had to say publicly on the resignation from Vice-Presidentship of the Board of Prof. D. B. Deodhar, after the Professor had complained against the "arbitrary" acts on the part of Mr. de Mello in matters of selection of our team for Australia. In case you do not recall it, I am handing over a copy of Mr. de Mello's Press statement for your perusal:

New Delhi, Oct. 10: Replying to Prof. Deodhar, who recently resigned from the Vice-Presidentship of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, Mr. A. S. de Mello, President of the Board has issued the following statement.

"I am so sorry to read Mr. Deodhar's statement which once again gives a very erroneous picture to the public. I, however, welcome his resignation as he has never been of any assistance to the Board.

Regarding the selection, on my arrival in Calcutta, I saw that we were without four players. I, therefore, immediately assumed the role of a master-surgeon of bloodless surgery and scooped out the cancerous provincialism and sabotage which was threatening us.

We have now sent out a happy team and I can assure India of our success in Australia."

HOW TO "WELCOME" RESIGNATION

Bloodless Surgery

So gentlemen, Mr. de Mello, with all his culture, can "welcome" a resignation, without puttinng up the resignation before the Board. And he, too, spotted "cancerous provincialism and sabotage" which was threatening the Board, but, "in the role of a master-surgeon of bloodless surgery, scooped it out"! And, yet, Mr de Mello will not stand even a very general reference to power-politics in sport, if anyone else than Mr. de Mello did it.

WHEN DE MELLO'S VIEWS WERE CONTRADICTED

I shall leave Mr. de Mello's model of inoffensive Press statements now and pass on to the nevt variety of charges, relating to my "arrogant and rude behaviour to Mr. de Mello.' You will notice that occasionally, Mr. de Mello mentions my disregarding the Board also, which, once again, of course, means Mr. de Mello! This is incorporated in Charges Nos. 8, 11, 12, 17, 18 and 19.

As I have dealt with the charges serially, which will help you to conclude whether these are entirely frivolous or not, I shall limit myself to a few general observations only on these charges.

As you know, Mr. de Mello affects to be a man of personality, almost excessive personality A man with excessive personality becomes somewhat domineering, but it is not up to me to say whether Mr. de Mello is domineering or not. I can, however, make a few statements of facts. I admit I did not say "Yes", Sir" to whatever Mr. de Mello said. I admit I did not agree with Mr. de Mello on the question of revival of communal cricket and, in fact, opposed it. I did not also agree with Mr. de Mello's proposal to arrange for a play-to-a-finish Fifth Test match against the West Indies, which I considered premature. I admit that, in the presence of H. E. Raja Maharaj Singh, I dared correct him, when he said Woodfull's team came to India in 1935-36, as I knew the team came under Ryder,

I admit also that, in connection with my foot injury in Poona, when Mr. de Mello claimed it was my duty to inform him (Mr. de Mello), I differed with him and said I thought my duty would be done as long as I informed Mr. Bhave, the Board's Secretary, and Mr. Dalal, the Bombay Test Team Manager, which I had done.

I ask you to consider if I committed any crime, in a democratic institution by refusing to accept Mr. de Mello's obvious presumption of "I AM THE BOARD". Since, gentlemen, you might run away with the impression that as Mr. de Mello preferred the charges against me, I am perhaps quibbling. I shall take you back to March 1938, when H. H. The Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, nephew of the illustrious Ranji, and then President of the Board, resigned. I shall quote relevant portions only from the Jam Saheb's letter of resignation to show why the Jam Saheb resigned. You must note, however, Mr. de Mello was Hony. Secretary of the Board at the time and also Hony Secretary of the Cricket Club of India.

Extracts from a letter dated 8th March, 1938, from H. H. Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar to the Vice-President, Board of Control of Cricket in India

Palace Jamnagar,
Kathiawar, 8th March, 1938

Dear Sir,

I consider it my duty to lay before the Board the reasons for my resignation of the Presidentship of the Board in order to obviate difficulties in future, and to prevent exaggerated and fantastic rumours in this connection.....

At the outset I must mention that at no time had I any difficulties with His Highness the Maharajadhiraj Sahib of Patiala, or Colonel K. M. Mistri, the selector of the All India XI during Lord Tennyson's tour or with Mr. Vijay Merchant, the Captain of the Indian side or with Lord Tennyson and his team. In fact throughout the tour I had the fullest and closest co-operation of all these four parties, and I take this opportunity of tendering my grateful thanks to them for their valuable assistance, without which it would have been almost impossible for me to carry out my duties.

RESIGNATION FROM PRESIDENTSHIP

Reasons Enumerated

I now give below my reasons for resigning Presidentship of the Board.

Firstly, I found it absolutely impossible to work as president with the office in Delhi and the Hony. Secretary anywhere in India. Such a position made it impossible for me to be of any aid to the Board, and at the same time I was answerable for actions taken by the Secretary. To illustrate this I shall give an instance. The Hony. Secretary authorised the Rajputana Cricket Club to collect star players from other parts of India for their match against Lord Tennyson's team without my knowledge, and in my absence in Europe without the knowledge of any of the Vice-Presidents of the Emergency Committee. I even convened a meeting of the Committee during the Second Test Match in Bombay to deal with this question as I was not aware of any such letter. At this meeting it was decided by those present to have the Board's office at the headquarters of the President, out till the day of my resignation the office was never shifted to Jamnagar and it still remains in Delhi.

Secondly, when the President of the Crick Club of India, presumably on the advice of the Hony.-Secretary of the C.C.I., proposed to hold a Fifth Test match at Bombay he asked me by wire if I would agree to the proposal. I immediately wired back saying that it was not possible to hold a Fifth Test in Bombay and still maintain interest in the 'Ranji' Trophy. I also pointed out that Bombay was not a proper venue as long as the legitimate grievances of the Hindu Gymkhana were not amicably and satisfactorily settled The President of the Cricket Club of India at once realised the validity of my reasons and agreed with me. The Hony. Secretary was informed of this both by him and by me. But from a letter I received from Sir Nowroji Saklatvala after this, I could see that the Hony. Secretary on behalf of the Board was in correspondence with him (without of course, the President's knowledge) deciding to have the Fifth Test at Bombay ignoring all instructions"

(Sd.) Digvijaysihji of Jamnagar

As I have already told you Mr. de Mello claims to have a strong personality, strong enough to "ignore all instructions" from his President, the Jam Saheb, at a time when Mr de Mello was only the Hony Secretary. And I am not, gentlemen, talking about indiscipline on Mr de Mello's part.

In fact, you may have noticed that as long as Mr. de Mello was the Hony. Secretary, everything on behalf of the Board was done by Mr. de Mello, including "publicity' of the Board—the Board and Mr. de Mello being synonymous. Today, when he is the President, the picture is different. Now the President is the Board, for purposes of everything including "publicity", as now Mr. de Mello is the President. Under such circumstances I, for one, would not accept Mr. de Mello's presumption of "I AM THE BOARD".

Indeed, the great Mr. de Mello's zeal is such that he is not even content with managing all the affairs of the Indian Board. I do not have to tell you, who without even consulting the West Indies Captain and Manager, touring India at the time, sent a cabled request to the West Indies Cricket Board, in Jamaica, prompting the sending out of two more West Indies players to India. That was, of course, Mr. de Mello, and the West Indies Captain and Manager took such a stand against Mr. de Mello's presumption that one player who had been actually sent out in response to Mr. de Mello's "request", had to be halted at London and sent back to the West Indies again.

MY "NEGLECT OF DUTY" AS CAPTAIN

Gentlemen, I shall now pass on to the next variety of charges, those relating to my refusal to play matches, my late arrival for Tests, my neglect of duty in conducting nets, by not collecting my team for social parties. These charges are Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 10 and 15.

What Mr. de Mello obviously means is that I am totally irresponsible about the preparation of my team for Tests, and that I am a social misfit. There is the implication also that I am rude even to personalities like H. E. Raja Maharaj Singh, the sporting Governor of Bombay.

I have replied in detail to these charges to show that there were unavoidable delays of a few hours, or at the most, of a day in reaching Test centres on one or two occasions. I have shown also that I could not attend the Progressive Group's Reception as I had been ailing at the time with my foot injury received at Poona and that I could not have meant any disrespect either to H. E. Raja Maharaj Singh or the Progressive Group, whose similar functions I had attended in the past. In the interest of India, I had to deny myself the pleasure of attending social functions at the time, having been advised complete rest medically. In any case, it was physically impossible for me to attend the Progressive Group's Reception.

However, you may not know, but Mr. de Mello knew all the time that to keep myself fit, before the Second Test Match in Bombay, I was running several miles every morning on the Brabourne Stadium, which the 'Times of India of Bombay noticed in their columns, along with my photograph in the act of running, remarking that my keenness to maintain physical fitness should be an example to other Test players. I was therefore, always trying to do my best whatever my success or lack of it in the Tests, and I could do no better On one or two occasions when unfortunately missed net practice with my team (which I could not help), I had made advance arrangements that the team would not be deprived of organised net practice. In any case, all over the cricketing world the convention is that the Vice-Captain conducts the nets in the absence of the Captain.

INABILITY TO MEET COMMITMENTS

Allegation Refuted

About my alleged inability or unwillingness to meet social commitments, I can only say that if the Australian tour was a success, it was, and foremost, a social success. I could point out when English and West Indies Captains were not present at many official social functions, but none ever framed charges against them. I ask you to consider therefore if charges as preferred by Mr de Mello are fair—and fairness apart, whether they are not trivial, and whether they might not be described as after-thought.

To give you an example or two, but without any reflection on Mr. Merchant and/or Mr. Palia, I would like to point out a fact or two. Mr. Merchant, a Test Selector, did not watch a single day's cricket during the Third Test in Calcutta. Mr. Palia, another Test Selector, missed quite a few days in the Madras, Delhi and Bombay (2nd) Tests. But none ever accused Mr. Merchant and Mr. Palia of neglect of duty, although my head has been put on Mr. de Mello's charger.

DE MELLO, WEST INDIES AND "AGRA INCIDENT"

Gentlemen, Mr. de Mello has charged me with neglect of duty, on and off the ground. Perhaps, some of you would care to enquire of Mr. de Mello himself, how he managed to fulfil his obligations regarding, say, the West Indies cricketers' proposed visit to Agra, for sightseeing, which is now known as the "Agra Incident"—which, however, did not make us "hang our heads in shame."

The charge no. 5 of my misconduct on the field is fortunately limited only to the Umpire Naik incident, the extremely minor character of which I have set out in my detailed reply. But Mr. de Mello does not presume "I AM THE BOARD" in vain. For, Mr. de Mello admits in the charge that Umpire Naik's complaint against me 'has not yet been dealt with by the Board.' And yet Mr. de Mello include that as a charge. I request you to consider if that is constitutional or fair.

I shall now make observations on Mr. de Mello's last charge (No. 23) which alleges that I "spoke disparagingly to all and sundry regaring Selection Committee meetings Incidentally, gentlemen, I am not the first person against whom Mr. de Mello has made a similar charge.

WHEN DE MELLO CHARGED VIJAY MERCHANT

You will recall that in May, 1948, Mr. de Mello accused Mr. V. M. Merchant, of all persons, of trying to wangle his "own" team to be sent to Australia, by overtures to other members of the Selection Committee. You may recall that it was in the air that disciplinary action might be taken against Mr Merchant on that

(Continued on page 9)

Expenses Of A National Captain Not Appreciated

"I Am The Board": De Mello's Great Flair For Publicity

FOR OTHER SPORTS NEWS
Please See Page 4

The Bombay Chronicle

Consolation indiscreetly pressed upon us when we are suffering under affliction only serves to increase our pain and to render our grief more poignant.

—ROUSSEAU

APARTHEID OR CO-OPERATION?

General Smuts has taken the opportunity afforded by a press conference in London to air some anti-Asian views. He feels that it is wrong for Europeans who have led the people of Asia for a hundreds to be expelled from Asia and seems to deplore the new nationalism which Asia is developing. He cryptically remarked that the glory had gone from the land of hope and glory but the hope still remained. The rest of his observations suggested that the hope he referred to was the hope of the "glory" returning. General Smuts is an empire-builder born long after his time. To him the Commonwealth is a land of glory only in so far as it provides happy hunting grounds for the Europeans in its colonies and dependencies. What he calls leadership is downright exploitation and that he does not use the blunt word is due to his technique of mixing the universal message of Holism with the peculiar apartheid which is common to South African Whites. It was also characteristic of the man who in his own country had earned the nickname "slim", that he evaded a very relevant question regarding Indians in South Africa by stating that Indians were much happier in South Africa than Indians in India. It would be interesting to learn whether General Smuts has been told this by Indians in South Africa and by Indians in India or whether he picked up the information intuitively. It would be interesting to learn from the South African veteran who has held the Prime Ministership in his Union for a number of years in the past, how far the happiness of the South African Indian was a temper arising out of the benignity of the Government he lives under and how far it has grown in spite of the racial persecution of the White governing class.

"Those Indians in South Africa", observed the Philosopher-Statesman, "who return to India, want to come back." There is a cleverness that merges into the positively silly. General Smuts ought to know that over eighty per cent of the Indians in his Union are South-African born and part and parcel of South Africa's population. If they are unhappy in India, it is nothing amazing, nothing for which the South African Government and the South African Whites can claim credit. It should be in any civilised nation a reason for treating the Indians amongst them as citizens of the State with equal rights with other citizens. But South Africa evidently regards this as a reason for intensifying persecution and instigating trouble against them. The happiness of the South Afrrican Indian is almost a standing provocation to their White fellow-countrymen. We can assure General Smuts that this happiness is a myth. No community struggling hard against the prejudices of the people amongst whom their lot and lives are cast, can be regarded as happy except by perverted racists. If General Smuts puts into practice of the humanism which he is so fond of preaching and looks on Indians in his country as human beings with feelings similar to his own, he will cease from indulging in these absurd apologies for the racial excesses of South Africa.

We commend to the close attention of General Smuts the speech which Mr. Attlee, Britain's Prime Minister, delivered to the Party Convention at Blackpool the same day. Mr. Attlee spoke of the growing Commonwealth and welcomed the Asian members as free and equal members with the others. This is the direction in which the Commonwealth is now moving, and it points to a glory beside which the imperial "glory" of General Smuts' nostalgic hope pales into insignificance. In this development, South Africa's racial prejudices stand as a sinister force and a grave obstacle. They can hinder progress; they cannot stop it. The sooner South Africa's leaders realise this, the better it will be for South Africa as a part of the Commonwealth. India has not elected to be in the Commonwealth to bolster General Smuts' hope. She is there in full determination to contribute her share to the elimination of racialism and colonialism from the Commonwealth as a whole. She enters on the future with hope but also with realistic appreciation of the forces both for and against her. It is well that this is understood by all, and General Smuts has helped to clearing the air by his attitude. The issue cannot be evaded for any length of time.

Judicial Independence

The Judiciary is such an important part of a State in maintaining what is aptly called the reign of law that the Constituent Assembly has been functitiously scrutinising the provisions regarding it, particularly those affecting its independence. There was no small opposition to the innocent Article 121 of the Draft Constitution which enables the Supreme Court to make rules to regulate generally the practice and procedure of the court with the approval of the President. Those members who are keen about the freedom of the judiciary from any control by the Executive, promptly objected to the need for seeking the President's approval of the rules. In their zeal for judicial independence some of its champions fail to distinguish the roles of the Legislature, the Judiciary and the Executive. The Legislature makes laws, the Judiciary interprets them in particular cases and the Executive enforces the laws. Now the rules in question deal partly with purely judicial and partly administrative matters which involve questions of revenue. The Judicial Department is but one of the departments of the administration. The President's approval is necessary with regard to administrative details of procedure, particularly those which involve cost. As Dr. Ambedkar pointed out the rules, if left entirely to the Supreme Court, might impose a considerable burden on the revenues of the country. If the Judiciary is to be free from control by the Executive, the latter is as much entitled to be free from the former's dictation in administrative matters. After all the rules in question are meant to be "subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament", the law being binding on the Executive and the Judiciary alike.

To emphasise in another way the independence of the Judiciary, the irrepressible Prof. K. T. Shah moved for the inclusion of a new article stating that no judge of the Supreme Court or the High Court who has been in service for five years should be appointed to any executive office under the Government of India. Evidently the idea was that the judge should not be tempted by the prospect of a high executive office into favouring Government's policy in discharging his judicial responsibilities. In opposing the motion Dr. Ambedkar took a narrow view of the principle of judicial independence and said it only meant that a person holding an office in the Judiciary must not have executive power. There was more force in his objection that, as the judges were to quit office at sixty and their pension was meagre, it would be hard on them to deprive them of any prospect of an executive office. The right thing in the circumstances was to raise the High Court judge's age of retirement and improve their pension rules. But the House lightheartedly rejected the alternative motion regarding age, suggested by the Draft Committee itself recommending such higher age of retirement "not exceeding sixty-five years as may be fixed in this behalf by law of the Legislature of the State". When the age-limit for judges of the Supreme Court is 65 years the same limit might have been fixed for the High Court Judges too. In the circumstances as they are, the only way to utilise the talent and experience of retired judges for judicial work is for the Chief Justice of the High Court to invite a retired judge, under Article 200 to act as a judge of the court. If this power of the Chief Justice is liberally exercised there should not be many occasions for the Executive to appoint judges of the Supreme Court or the High Court to any office under it. Prof. Shah's motion was rejected by the House. But Government should appreciate its principle and should studiously refrain from holding before the judges the bait of any executive office. It is part of the responsibility of the executive to respect the principle of judicial independence, a principle amply recognised by the Constituent Assembly.

Tete-à-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT

AMMAN, June 7 (PTI-Reuter):— Israeli forces today marched into neutral United Nations territory in the Mount of Evil Counsel area, south of Jerusalem, and closed Arab College buildings next to the former Government House, which is now the seat of the United Nations Palestine Conciliation Commission, according to reports received here today.

An official of the United Nations mediation staff said they were "disturbed" by the Israeli action.

* * *

Circles, says the A.P.I., in close touch with the U.N. Kashmir Commission believe that it will try its utmost to bring the two Goverments together within the framework of the resolution of the Security Council before referring the matter back to it, if necessary.

Yeah, within the framework of the Security Council resolution according to the latest revised interpretation.

* * *

General Smuts has solemnly raised an alarm. What, he said in London, was happening in Asia was creating the gravest situation the world had known for hundreds of years. And, he elaborated later, for over 100 years the people of Asia were led (sic) by European men, capital, energy and organising power.

Europeans were now being sacked.....

All is explained and understood. And with a catch in our voice and tears in our eyes we deeply sympathise with General Smuts.

* * *

U.P. "PEOPLE'S ARMY"

—Headline.

Good heavens. All that is needed is "Liberation" in between and the U.P. fat will be in the fire.

* * *

After the last Big Four Foreign Ministers' meeting, one U.S. delegate commented: "It does not look too good".

In other words it is very normal.

* * *

American and Russian plans for Berlin have leaked out. M. Vyshinsky's plan calls for re-establishment of unanimous Four-Power Kommandatura rule in the German capital, which, as PTI-Reuter says, means the veto.

Which, of course, means status quo post (the Third World) Bellum.

* * *

Mr. Acheson's plan proposes that actions of the Four-Power Kommandatura should be taken by unanimous decision, but that, if unanimous agreements were not reached, each sector commandant might take whatever action he considered appropriate in his own sector.

Which means status quo ante "Berlin".

* * *

The Soviet Magazine, "New Times" has alleged that "the American imperialists are turning Formosa together with South Korea into the chief base for a future war against democratic China."

But—sh-sh—Somebody might whisper Mao's Manchuria together with North Korea, not to mention Mongolia.

FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH AND ITS IMPORTANCE

BY V. V. RAO

WHILE the Government of India are establishing at great cost various National Laboratories for research and for practical applications of such research, it is very necessary to sound a note of warning on the inadvisability of starting fundamental research of a theoretical and apparently useless nature and pay attention only to the practical use of scientific results.

It is interesting to reflect that, throughout, the stimulus to discovery arose solely from a disinterested search for knowledge and understanding. Man has ever been striving to know the secrets of nature for the sake of knowing. This search for knowledge for the sake of knowledge as the history of science proves, is an aim with an irresistible fascination for mankind.

Though science has been prosecuted not for its practical advantages, but mainly for its power of meeting man's curiosities, the history of science abounds in instances where results obtained without any view to their practical applications have been later on applied to many uses.

STORY OF M & B

Mr. William Haynes gives the following story about the famous drug M & B 693 in his book "Our debt to Chemistry". One of the most important groups of chemotherapeutic agents is the sulphanilamides which have saved countless lives during the last 10 years. The parent compound of this group, sulphanilamide itself, was first prepared in 1908, by Paul Gelmo, a young research student in the Vienna Institute of Technology. This was just a piece of pure academic chemistry making the compound simply because it had not been made before, and without any aim as to its usefulness or otherwise. The paper was published in the ordinary way in a German Scientific Journal and Gelmo's bottle of sulphanilamide remained on the laboratory shelf. Twenty-five years later, the medical story begins. In 1933 the great German chemical combine I. G. Farbens patented a red dye stuff and put it on the market under the name "Prontosil". This substance rapidly established itself as a very effective drug in cases of streptococcal infections (Eg. Blood poisoning and peurperal fever). Trefouel at the Pasteur Institute at Paris showed that one of the breakdown products of Prontosil in the body was the simple compounds sulphanilamide and that this was really the active agent. Gelmo's work was then studied and the result of further researches was the discovery of sulphapyridine—the famous M & B 693—which is so effective against pneumonia and other derivaties like sulpha thizole and sulphadiazine, members of what is probably the most important group of drugs today.

BLOOD TRANSFUSION

Another striking instance is that of blood transfusion. Some 30 years ago, Dr. Charles Todd published in the Proceedings of the Royal Society two papers dealing with the antigenic individuality observed, even within a single breed of chickens, when the red blood corpuscles of one bird are injected into another. This was an observation, one might think, of an interest purely theoretical though great. But the widespread application of blood transfusion during the war, to replace blood lost by the wounded, civilians as well as warriors, has given to phenomena of this type a practical importance.

Even results in as abstruse a subject as Mathematics have been applied to practical uses. Canchy's theory of functions of a complex variable has been applied to calculations in technical electricity. The mathematical equations of Clark Maxwell led to the invention of the radio. Without the clear and unified picture of quantum and wave mechanics given by Einstein and de Broglie, such tremendous technical advances as 'radar', television and electron optics would hardly have been possible.

It needs not much proof to show that fundamental research on a big scale always pays in the long run and it is the only type of research which can open up entirely new avenues in the future. It is useless to expect substantial advances in industry without corresponding advances in academic science.

Museum Visitors To Be Charged

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

An admission fee of half anna per visitor will henceforth be charged by the Victoria and Albert Museum, visited daily by about 5,000 persons free of charge for the past forty two years, in order to accumulate funds for improving it on modern and up-to-date lines.

The levy of the small admission fee, in the opinion of the Bombay Municipality which is spending a sum of Rs. 25,000 annually for its maintenance, will not only enable the authorities to control effectively the growing number of visitors to the Museum but will also earn a small income which can be utilised for its long-needed development.

To begin with the admission fee will be charged only on Sundays and public holidays when the number of visitors runs to an average of 15 to 17,000 per day. Children under the age of 12 will be exempt from the fee.

The revenue realised from the admission fees will be credited to a special fund called the Victoria and Albert Museum Fund, which will be expended for the purchase of specimens, showcases and for making other modern improvements.

In a letter to the Standing Committee of the Municipality proposing the plan, the Municipal Commissioner pointed out: "Since the opening of the Museum in 1872 no extensions have been made to the building, while many improvements and additions have been made to the show-cases and specimens with the result that the number of show cases and specimens has increased and it has become difficult to accommodate the large number of visitors. It is also observed that a number of undesirable persons who are a nuisance to the innocent and genuine visitors get admission to the Museum, as it is not possible to refuse admission to anybody. Due to the shortage of space in the Museum, it is found very difficult to control the large number of visitors and consequently there are frequent cases of damage to the show cases and specimens."

"It is our primary duty to afford every genuine visitor to the Museum adequate facilities to view the specimens with ease and gain some knowledge without inconvenience and obstruction from any visitors loitering on the premises without ostensible purpose and also to see that the specimens and showcases are not damaged. It is therefore considered necessary and desirable that steps should be taken to control the number of visitors to the Museum. It is expected that it would be possible to do this if a nominal fee of half an anna per head is levied from all visitors above 12 years of age on Sundays and public holidays".

FRANKLY SPEAKING

S. S. C. Scholarships

In announcing the S.S.C. examination results, the Examination Board declared that it had "at present no prizes and scholarships to award to successful candidates." This statement is made evidently because the Bombay University used to award a large number of scholarships and prizes to successful students at the matriculation examination in accordance with endowments made to it by many patrons of education. But now that the Bombay Government has taken over the examination, a legal question has arisen as to who is entitled to the endowments in question. That question must be decided very soon. It is also desirable for Government and the various colleges in the province to offer at least temporary scholarships to deserving poor students.

Backward Class Officers

It is stated that, during the six months ended December 1948, the Backward Class Welfare Officers sought vigorously to implement Government's regulations for the removal of untouchability, that "by their efforts 246 hotels and hair-cutting saloons were thrown open to Harijans on equal terms and that Harijans secured entry in 11 temples and were enabled to draw water from 22 public wells." This is not an imposing record for 13 officers for 6 months. It is in any case necessary for the public to know if public schools and wells are now commonly used by Harijans without any hindrance and if there are any temples and restaurants that directly or indirectly hinder entry by Harijans. We fear that in many villages and small towns Harijans continue to suffer various disabilities despite legislation to protect them. We agree, however, that Government efforts alone will not suffice to ameliorate their condition. Social workers should continue ao work for their welfare and particularly for the removal of every vestige of untouchability.

Regrettable But Necessary

Replacement of democracy, even though it may have been in an experimental stage, by autocracy, however benevolent, is not a pleasant course that can be wholeheartedly welcomed. The latest developments in Sikkim involving the virtual assumption of the administration by the Government of India are, therefore, regrettable. But circumstances forced this decision, on a Government that, because of its own principles of, and faith in, democratic institutions, has rightly been very reluctant to take it. Much more regrettable, however, is the conduct and activities of those who having won the opportunity to vindicate popular rule failed to do so. Recently an interim Government was formed by the State Congress in Sikkim. Due to many internal defects, the leaders proved themselves lacking in the first essential of democracy, sense of popular responsibility and obligations. Later developments became inevitable, so that even an acknowledged democrat and Congressman like Dr. B. V. Keskar was obliged to recommend that in order to save law and order from collapsing, the Government of India should assume responsibility for the administration of Sikkim and appoint a Dewan to carry it on. This has now been done with the consent an on the request of the Maharaja. This request we particularly welcome and we congratulate the Maharaja on wisely and patriotically refraining from any temptation to stand on any false sense of sovereign rights and the like. As to the action taken, the Government of India has expressed its "sincere hope that the present emergency arrangements may be terminated in the near future so that the political evolution of Sikkim may take an even and peaceful course." This is both an assurance to the people and an invitation to popular leaders especially the State Congress leaders. It is up to them to secure the termination of the present arrangements and prove themselves worthy servants of the people and their interests.

Mr. Lie On Near East

Doing, evidently, a tour of the Tennessee Valley, M. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, remembered the Near East, and its rivers, the Jordan, the Tigris and the Euphrates. He wants the U. N. to "do something" for the Near East by harnessing the waters of those rivers. Why this solicitude? "Lasting peace", M. Trygve Lie explained, "in Palestine and in the whole of the Near East cannot be achieved by political settlement alone," and "it will require a comprehensive economic development plan.... for the benefit of all the people....." M. Trygve Lie has sensed the truth about "the political settlement" in Palestine, but very inadequately. That is why he suggests—for, this is what it amounts to—that "lasting peace" in the Near East and Palestine can be purchased by economic benefits. M. Trygve Lie has yet to realise that what the United Nations has achieved by its "political settlement" is not "lasting peace" but a permanent menace to it in Palestine and the Near East.

Unified Braille

The Government of India, according to a report, has suggested to the UNESCO to take steps for the evolution of a unified Braille system which could be utilised all over the world. The suggestion will be taken into consideration by the Executive Board of the UNESCO at its next meeting. We wonder why the Government should have accepted its expert committee's Uniform Indian Braille and recommended it to the institutions for the blind, when it also intended to work for a universal system which would apply also to India. Education of the blind is no doubt an international problem and should be approached as such. It has been carried on in the country all these years with the help of Brailles which were introduced by a few pioneers. Attempts should have been made to arrive at an agreement between the various systems by adjusting their differences, but the expert committee instead, devised a script which discards the order followed by some of the current systems and which aims at achieving uniformity in the training in Indian languages.

Uniformity Wanted

Uniformity of training was sought at the risk of isolating the blind in India from the rest of the world. The Uniform Indian Braille marked no appreciable progress over the current systems. On the contrary, it was feared that it would cause embarrassment to institutions, teachers and students by requiring them to take to something which is new to them. Some experts and experienced workers in the field of education of the sightless have taken strong exception to the Uniform Indian Braille on purely technical and educational grounds, but hitherto no notice has been taken of any dissentient voice. Now when the Government has moved the UNESCO to deal with the question of Braille on an international level, it should, consistently, refrain from asking institutions to introduce the Uniform system as long as the UNESCO does not take a final decision on the question. If India's case is to be represented to the UNESCO, the Government should not fail to place before it the view-points of the opponents and critics of the uniform system; and if representation takes the form of a delegation, the Government should include, in its personnel, a few blind experts and educationists representing different schools of thought on the vital question of Braille for the blind in India.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Rights To Hold Meetings

The executive of the Tamil Nad Socialist Party and a number of invitees met on 30th May at Villupuram. In this town Section 144 continues for the last one and a half years. In view of the coming District Board elections, the local Socialist and the district Socialist Committees requested the authorities to permit the holding of a public meeting at Villupuram on 30th May. The Secretary of the Tamil Nad Socialist Party Mr. S. R. Subramaniam telegraphed to the Premier and the District Magistrate for permission for a public meeting. No reply was however received. But permission to hold meetings is given for various other organisations. As the natural and inalienable human right of speech was involved in this question the members of the Party decided to speak at the public meeting. From 4 p.m. the police went on dispersing the gathering. They arrested the important members of the executive after the proposal of Mr. K. Raman by Mr. S. A. Rahim as chairman of the meeting. It was highly indiscreet on the part of the police to arrest the important leaders and speakers at a public gathering. Had it not been for the appeal of the latter to the people to keep the peace, the action of the police would have ended in bloodshed and quarrel.

Twenty-one members of the Party were taken at 10 O'clock at night to Jingee jail which was at a distance of about 30 at 10 O'clock at night to Jingee jail which was at a distance of about 30 miles and were locked up in dirty, congested hot rooms. They starved for the next day as a protest against this inhuman treatment. They were let on bail at three in the afternoon. These Socialists had no other alternative than to disobey Sec. 144. How else is it possible to set up candidates for the District Board elections? The right of public meetings on the eve of the election is being denied by the application of Sec. 144 in several areas. Important workers and leaders of rival parties are kept in detention without trial. Why does not the Government pass an Ordinance that none but Congressmen should stand for District Board elections?

K. G. SIVASWAMY,
President, Madras Civil Liberties Union.

Pathanistan

"We are ashamed to read the brazen-faced lie of the Pakistan Embassy in Washington on 3-6-1949 denying the bombing of Tribal Groups in Waziristan. This, in the face of its admission by the Pakistan Premier on 20-2-1949, is discreditable. Immediately after his speech too, the bombing of Tribal people was carried on by Pakistan.

The Pakistan Envoy is reported to have said that the demand for Independence by Pathans is "impertinent". This, from a Muslim Nation, is rather funny. Let Pakistan remember that the "Pathans are an independent people" unlike the Pakistanis, who are still tied to the apron-string of foreigners in one way or the other. How can such people say that the Pathans' demand for Independence is impertinent? If the Hindustan Muslims and Kadyianis, coming from Central, Southern and Eastern India, can join together and form a Nation from 14th August 1947 and then want to rule over Pathans, is that not sheer impertinence on the mere look of it?

Pakistan says that it is a Muslim State. Is it fair then on its part to deny Independence to Pathans, who too are Muslims? The present policy of Pakistan is suicidal in that it will find its policy paving the way for a Third World War, in which both Pakistan and Afghanistan will be made battle-fields. Hence it is the duty of the Afghans to fight for the Independence of the people of N.W.F.; Tribal Territories and Quetta Baluchistan, who are of their own blood, religion, culture and language. If you do not fight for the Independence of the six millions of Afghans now, you will become slaves of other people, who have never been independent in their lives. You are not at all at fault in demanding an "Independent Pathanistan", which is your birth-right. When foreigners are trying to bring Afghans into their fold, which they say is rightful, — is it wrongful for the Afghans to fight to release their brethren from imminent slavery? Long live Pathanistan! There is no power on earth who can stop the formation of Pathanistan. "Zindabad" Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Dr. Khan Saheb and the other brave leaders of the Pathans!—Sardar Hafizullah Khan: Sardar Inayatullah Khan; Sardar Habibullah Khan, and Sayed Mohomed Yaqub Khan.

LACK OF SORTERS IN POST OFFICES

Employment Conditions Likely To Be Lifted

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The possibility of removing the condition governing the employment of sorters in post offices, that candidates must have passed the Matric or equivalent examination, was foreshadowed by Lt.-Col N. Sherrard Smith, D—G of Posts and Telegraphs, in an interview to the U.P.I. in Bombay today.

Col. Sherrard Smith, who arrived in Bombay yesterday to "scrutinize the all-up mail arrangements", while expressing his satisfaction over the sorting plans in Bombay post offices, observed that the work of the Department was handicapped by the shortage of staff-sorters and by the low standard reached by the public in general ir the method of addressing letters.

Referring to letters addressed in India scrips, Col. Sherrad said that, though he was trading on delicate ground, he would still appeal to the public to address letters in English till such time as Hindi was more widely understood than it was at present.

Courtesy To Reply

The Federal Public Service Commission takes Rs. 7/8/- from every applicant who seeks a job through them (except refugees). I feel common courtesy requires they individually inform the applicant the fate of his application, once the selection is over. Such replies will end the suspense of the anxious applicant.

To an application duly sent last November, no reply has been received till date and I don't know whether the selection is over or my application has been rejected.

— AN APPLICANT

OPEN AIR

The life history of an insect as a rule consists of either two or three stages between the egg and the adult insect. The eggs are laid where the larvae will be assured of an adequate food supply during their period of growth and the larvae are often very different from the adult insects. Often the larvae of aerial insects spend their early life in water, as, for example, do those of the dragonfly and mosquito. At the end of the larval stage, the young of some insects go through a period of rest, the pupal stage, which is seen in the case of butterflies and moths, bees and ants. In the mosquito, the pupal stage is rather different, for the pupae still have the power of movement, although they are different in form from the larvae. Other insects, notably manties, grasshoppers and crickets, emerge directly from the larval stage without an intervening period of rest, and the baby insects differ little in appearance from the adults, though they develop their wings only after several changes of skin. Lowest in the scale of the insect family comes the Silverfish or Paper-fish a wingless insect whose body is covered with shiny, silver scales and ends in three long bristles. These insects undergo little or no change of form during their period of growth.

D. R.

PAPER-FISH.

Procedure For Voting On Budgets

STRICTER CONTROL BY PARLIAMENT

Ambedkar Outlines Changes In Assembly

NEW DELHI, June 8 (A. P. I.).

IMPORTANT changes in the procedure for passing the general budget by the Parliament of the Indian Union were outlined in the Constituent Assembly today by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Law Minister and Chairman of the Drafting Committee.

These innovations will enable Parliament to exercise much stricter financial control and debate the budget more thoroughly than at present. Parliament will not be limited by a "deadline" for applying the guillotine.

The revenues of India, Dr. Ambedkar said, would be pooled into a "consolidated fund "and provision would be made for appropriation acts of the legislature in place of certification of items of expenditure by the President. Parliament, which would sanction particular items of expenditure, would also be the authority to certify what was to be done with the money.

Another vital change to be made was provision for votes on account, which meant that a limited sum would be allotted out of the consolidated fund to carry on the administration while parliament debated the budget in detail.

The House made a beginning in introducing the new changes by providing, in the definition of money bills, for the consolidated fund and appropriation monies.

HIGH COURTS POWER TO WITHDRAW CASES

Ambedkar's Amendment Adopted

After a hundred-minute debate, the Constituent Assembly today adopted an amendment, moved by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, substituting a new article relating to the power of a high court to withdraw to itself from subordinate courts cases involving substantial questions of law as to the interpretation of the constitution.

In the light of a suggestion made by Mr. Krishnaswami Bharathi yesterday, Dr. Ambedkar moved the following amendment:—

"If the high court is satisfied that a case pending in a court sub-ordinate to it involves a substantial question of law as to the Interpretation of this constitution, the determination of which is necessary for the disposal of the case, it shall withdraw the case and may either dispose of the case itself or determine the said question of law and return it to the court from which the case had been so withdrawn together with the copy of the judgement on the said question and the court shall proceed with the disposal of the case in conformity with the said judgment."

"PARADISE FOE LAWYERS"

Mr. Kamath, Prof. Shibbanial Saksena, Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed and Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava criticised the provisions of the article.

Mr. Kamath felt that it was unnecessary to incorporate such provisions in the constitution. They were creating a "paradise for lawyers."

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed said that the provision was going too far when it made it obligatory on the part of the High Court to withdraw all cases involving questions of law as to the interpretation of constitution. He was afraid that the High Court would be overburdened with petty cases.

ALLADI EXPRESSES 'MISGIVINGS'

Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar "considerable misgivings" as to the utility and appropriateness of the article and the advisability of the departure from the existing provisions. There would be no difficulty in cases which raised a clear and constitutional issue and the procedure suggested would put an end to prolonged litigations between parties. The real difficulty would arise in cases where the constitutional issue raised, though a material one, was among many issues that were raised in the case. The question would arise as to the appeal to be provided for to the supreme court. At that stage it might turn out that in spite of the decision on constitutional question one way or the other, the ultimate decision might not be affected by it. The case had to hang on and the High Courts would be 'the battleground' for lawyers. He would ask the House to consider carefully the question whether in the larger interests of litigant public, in the interest of the growth of sound constitutional jurisprudence and securing as far as the decision of the ultimate tribunals at the early stage on substantial questions of law as to the interpretation of constitution, this procedure was calculated to further the end of justice. He had considerable doubt about it. He thought it would delay the procedure and lead to unnecessary expenses because there was no definition of the final order

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari said that attempts were being made by lawyers in the House to extend the jurisdiction of the High Courts to cover cases purely based on conjectures and hypotheses. One lawyer contradicted the other, one, visualisng certain contingencies, sought to incorporate provisions to meet them, and the other controverted them. He felt that in matters like this, it was best to leave it to parliament to make laws and allow it to regulate the jurisdiction by rules made in consultation with the Supreme Court.

BINDING DECISION NEEDED

Mr. Munshi wanted one binding decision which would cover all cases in future. If that was possible, there would not have been so many case laws. Mr. Krishnamachari would rather trust five hundred people with mediocre abilitly than five or six with some ability but with their own personal prejudices. He urged that there must be a saving provision in the constitution whereby parliament's interference might avoid an increase of litigation in the country. Popular opinion was against the multiplication of litigations, but he was afraid these provisions would lead to tremendous multiplication of litigation in the country.

Dr. Ambedkar replying to the debate said that in a suit many questions might be involved, and one of them might be a point involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the constitution. Others might be questions as to the interpretation of ordinary law made by parliament. It was argued that while it might be right for the High Court to possess power to decide and pronounce judgment upon a question relating to the interpretation of the constitution, why should it be required not merely to decide the constitutional question but also interpret the ordinary law? There was force in that argument, and to meet that contingency he had tabled the amendment.

A similar point had been raised by Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar when the House was dealing with article 121 which related to the appeal to the Supreme Court in cases which were of a mixed type, namely, where there was a question of constitutional law along with the interpretation of ordinary law. The House had accepted Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar's argument and a proviso to the article was adopted. He had now introduced an amendment on that line, and in accepting the amendment, the House was not doing anything more than carrying out the substance of the proviso to the article. The House was not doing anything novel or extraordinary as compared to what it had done with regard to the Supreme Court.

DISPOSAL OF CASES

It was suggested that it would be difficult for the High Court to isolate an issue relating to the interpretation of the constitution from other issues. It was also suggested that a case might really be a small one, but it might involve a question of interpretation of the constitution. In that event the High Court should be permitted to dispose of such small cases. In order to meet both these contingencies, power was given by his amendment to the High Court to dispose of the case or the point raised. The High Court should not be encumbered at the tame time with decisions on all issues when it withdrew a case.

The civil procedure code contained a provision permitting the High Court to withdraw itself cases pending before a subordinate court. But under the provision, it would withdraw the whole case and must dispose it of. The contention now was that the High Court should be permitted to withdraw that part of the case which involved a substantial question of interpretation of the constitution and decide it.

The House accepted the amendment substituting a new article in the place of Article 204. Prof. Shah's amendment as well as the amendment of Mr. Tahir was rejected.

The House accepted two amendments by Dr. Ambedkar for substitution of a new Article for Article 205 relating to salaries, allowances and pensions of officers and servants of High Courts. One of the amendments said that the salaries and allowances to be fixed by the Chief Justice of the High Court should have the approval of the Governor of the State concerned.

Article 206 giving power to the legislature to constitute or reconstitute High Courts, was dropped.

"CONSOLIDATED FUND"

Ambedkar's Move For Clarification

The House then proceeded to consider Article relating to money bills and other financial provisions concerning the Indian Union which had been left over earlier.

Dr. Ambedkar moved an amendment to Article 90, defining money bills, providing for "a consolidated fund" and appropriation of moneys.

In what he called an "introductory speech", Dr. Ambedkar explained three changes that were proposed in the procedure to be observed in the financial matters relating to the Union.

The first change was that there would be no taxation without law, and provision would be made to that effect in the constitution.

The second change proposed to be made was the introduction of the idea of what was called a "consolidated fund". The idea of a "consolidated fund" was not new. The public account of the Governor-General of central executive also used to be referred to as the consolidated fund The idea of the consolidated fund originated in England in 1877. Parliament levied taxes which were appropriated for certain items of expenditure, with the result that no amount was left in the general budget after appropriation to specific purposes. It was found necessary that all taxes levied should be collected in a national fund, so that there might be money to be spent on items of expenditure which were not appropriated. The Indian constitution should also provide that all funds raised by taxes should be pooled together in a consolidated fund.

Provision had also been made for the introduction of appropriation acts of legislature in place of certification of items of expenditure by the President. If Parliament, Dr. Ambedkar said, sanctioned any particular expenditure, the proper authority to certify what was to be done with the money was Parliament and not the President.

Under the Government of India Act of 1935 the provision for certification of items of expenditure by the Governor-General was necessary for the simple reason that he had powers to act in his discretion or individual judgment. Under the new Indian constitution, the President had no functions to perform either in his discretion or individual judgment, and the certification procedure was out of place. Appropriation by Parliament was in vogue in the Canadian, Australian and British constitutions.

The third change in financial procedure, Dr. Ambedkar said, was provision for votes on account.

Under Article 93 of the constitution, no money could be spent until the whole of the budget in detail was passed by Parliament. There were several heads and sub-heads in the budget involving enormous amounts. If the budget was to be passed before the end of the financial year, very limited time would be allowed for discussion. The amendment provided that a limited sum should be allotted to the executive out of the consolidated fund to be spent on services and other items for a period of time, two months or so, so that Parliament could discuss during that time the budget in detail. If this provision was not made, Parliament would have, as now, very little time to discuss the budget.

Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh (C.P.) said that the nomenclature was quite good and did not want the whole structure of the Article in the draft constitution on financial matters to be altered. In place of the tested, well-known phrase "revenues of India", a new term "consolidated fund" was being introduced. It would be better to stick to a well-understood terminology.

AMENDMENT SUPPORTED

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa said that he wholeheartedly supported the amendment moved by Dr. Ambedkar, which was a very healthy provision. The amendment gave latitude to members to discuss the budget in detail. At present members got only six or seven minutes to talk on the budget but the amendment would enable members to discuss all points of the budget fully.

The Procedure suggested by Dr. Ambedkar was strongly supported by Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena (U.P.), Mr. B. Das and Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari. They all agreed that the new procedure would enable Parliament to exercise more effective financial control than at present.

The clause was adopted with Dr. Ambedkar's amendments. Other amendments were rejected.

Discussion of clause 92 (annual financial statement) had just begun when the House adjourned till June 10.

C. A. Member Objects To Observing King's Birthday

NEW DELHI, June 8 (API): Mr. B. Das (Orissa) objected in the Constituent Assembly today to India observing the King's birthday tomorrow as a holiday." I do not like to have a holiday on the English King's birthday", Mr. Das said.

President Rajendra Prasad: "You are free not to attend any functions connected with the birthday".

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari (Madras) asked whether the House would sit on Saturday to compensate for tomorrow's holiday. "We are here not for a holiday but to do some work", he said.

Several voices were raised against Mr. Krishnamachari's proposal and the President remarked that members did not seem to be willing to sit on Saturday.

ORISSA'S CAPITAL SHIFTED

CUTTACK, June 8 (API): The Premier of Orissa, Mr. Harekrishna Mahatab, followed by the Public Works Department Minister, Mr. Lal Ranjitsingh Bariha, and his P.W.D. staff drove into Bhubaneswar, the new capital, today, thus marking the beginning of the transfer from the old capital to the new.

On arrival at the new capital, the Premier inspected a guard of honour furnished by the Orissa Military Police, then hoisted the national flag at the Gandhi Memorial.

U. S. TO PULL OUT OF KOREA SOON

WASHINGTON, June 8, (UPA):—American occupation troops will be withdrawn from Korea "soon", the State Department announced today.

Unofficial reports have mentioned July 1 as the target date. The Department announcement said: "An augmented military advisory group" will be established to give American training to the Korean Armed Forces.

The Department decline to disclose the strength of the advisory group except to say that it will be more than 100 men.

ALLEGED LIBEL OF MINISTERS

Assembly's Action Against Deputy

PARIS, June 7 (PTI-Reuter): The French National Assembly today decided by 211 votes to 182 to deprive leading Communist Deputy Florimond Bonte of his parliamentary immunity.

The Public Prosecutor requested the action because of the alleged libel of Cabinet Ministers in articles in M. Bonte's name which appeared in the Communist weekly France Nouvelle on October two and nine last year.

FAIR WEATHER IN CITY TODAY

Heavy Rains In South Konkan

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Fair weather is expected in Bombay city and suburbs tomorrow, according to a bulletin issued by the Santa Cruz Forecasting Station tonight.

The bulletin adds that weak monsoon conditions are likely to prevail along Konkan for a day or two, after which the monsoon may revive.

The monsoon strengthened temporarily on Tuesday and gave a widespread heavy rain in South Konkan. Honavar recorded four inches of rain during 24 hours ending at 8-30 a.m. today while Marmagoa and Vengurla received three inches of rain, Juhu and Santa Cruz two inches and Colaba and Devgadh only one inch.

RAJKOT, June 8 (API): Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Bombay's Minister of Health, is arriving in Jamnagar today to visit the Jamnagar Ayurvedic Institute.

Dr. Gilder's visit is believed to be in connection with the opening of certified Ayurvedic Colleges in Bombay Presidency.

Fair Wages Committee Session Concludes

EMPLOYERS' REPRESENTATIVES OPPOSE PROFIT-SHARING SCHEME

NEW DELHI, June 8 (API):

THE Fair Wages Committee which concluded its two-day session here yesterday adopted its draft report on the fair wages scheme but expressed opposing views on the report of the Committee on profit-sharing published in September last year.

The employers' representatives are stated to have opposed the introduction of the profit-sharing scheme at present on the ground that the application of the fair wages schemes would diminish profits appreciably. They contended that capital which was already "shy" would be further scared away if profit-sharing were introduced.

The workers' representatives, on the other hand, urged that the Government should implement the scheme subject to the minute of dissent of the I.N.T.U.C., representative Mr. Khandubhai Desai to the report on profit-sharing.

The Fair Wages Committee decided to convey these views to the Central Advisory Council for Labour which is expected to meet in the last week of July.

SOCIALIST LEADER'S VIEWS

Mr. Asoka Mehta, Socialist leader and a member of the Fair Wages Committee in an interview here today described the attitude of the employers towards the profit-sharing scheme as "unexpected and undesirable".

Mr. Mehta was giving his views on the reported deadlock created by the refusal of the representatives of the employers to accept the recommendations of the Profit-Sharing Committee at the meeting of the Fair Wages Committee which concluded its deliberations in Delhi yesterday.

Mr. Mehta said that the principle of profit-sharing had already been accepted by the employers at the industrial truce conference held in December, 1947. There were some differences on the working out of the details of the scheme for which a special committee was appointed. This committee submitted its report to the Advisory Council to the Ministry of Labour in September 1948. Till that time, he added, the representatives of the employers did not express their opposition to profit-sharing as such. It was surprising that when the matter was going to be finally settled at the meeting of the Fair Wages Committee they refused to accept the scheme to which they had already given their consent.

Improving City Health Service

Municipality To Employ "Fog Unit"

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The mechanisation of Municipal Health services, was taken a step further this morning, when Messrs. Volkart Brothers gave a demonstration to the City's health authorities, including Mr. B. K. Patel, Municipal Commissioner, on a most effective method of exterminating flies and other infection carriers, at the huge Municipal refuse dump at Hornby Vellard. It is learnt that Mr. Patel expressed his satisfaction about the effectiveness of the machinery

The machinery used for the demonstration is known as the Fog Unit. It has a huge range and the operation of a motor mechanism releases a powerful jet of insecticide which sprays a wide range. It is learnt that its use for ten days will exterminate all the flies in Hornby Vellard.

The Municipal Commissioner has written to Mr. Naushir Bharucha, Convener of the 'ad hoc' Committee refuting the charges made by Mr. Bharucha yesterday. Mr. Patel, in his reply, has stated that the question of the illegality of the strike was made clear to the workers in his letter to the Sangh, dated May 13. 1949. It was repeated in his letter to Mr. Bharucha written the day before.

Mr. Patel has denied that the 1948 award has not been fulfilled, and he has characterised the statement as incorrect.

Adjudication was offerred to the strikers on 23rd April and there was no question of renouncing negotiations as a means of settling industrial disputes, "when the law provides ample means of settling disputes."

Mr. Patel said that if there was any "legal quibbling" it was on the part of Mr. Naushir Bharucha and not himself. It was curious that Mr. Bharucha had used the word judgment and not conviction. All the convictions with regard to the striking sweepers was under the Public Security Measures Act, for illegal stoppage of work or absenteeism. So, legally it was clear that the stoppage of work was illegal—the fact of the convictions showed it to be so.

Mr Patel said, "I do not know what negotiations are going to lead to—let the stoppage of work stop—and then let them go for adjudication. We have no objection. The offer of adjudication stands after the strikers come back to work. They broke the status quo, let them restore it first".

Mr. Patel expressed his surprise that while the convictions started as early as May 13, people "holding the contrary view" had not yet gone in appeal, to test their stand.

Khadi Uniforms For Secretariat Peons

MADRAS, June 8, (UPI): The peons of the Madras Secretariat are now donning an all khadi uniform.

The dress which was in vogue for the last several decades and which consisted of a loose gown covering from neck to toe over a pyjama underwear has been scrapped.

BOMBAY SHROFFS (BANKERS ASSOCIATION LTD.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

It is hereby resolved that the members of the Bombay Shroffs (Bankers) Association Ltd. should close their hundi and other business on Thursday, June 9, 1949, being the KING'S BIRTHDAY.

RICE, MOST CRITICAL ITEM IN WORLD

I L O Report Traces Decisive Effects On Economy

GENEVA, June 8 (PTI-Reuter):

DIFFICULTIES in meeting demands for rice were specifically referred to in the annual report of the International Labour Office presented at the thirty-second session of the I.L.O. here today.

It was stated that in a period where food supplies were far short of minimum requirements, rice was, for the world as a whole, probably the most critical item.

The basically rice-eating population was increasing at a rate of about 10 millions a year. To feed them, production is needed to be increased annually by at least 1.3 million metric tons.

Even in the period between the two wars the rate of increase was inadequate. Rice production in South and East Asia rose 10 per cent, but population increased by over 20 per cent.

In planning the allocation and use of resources in general, Governments had taken an active role in the planning of development in the Middle and Far East and in Africa.

One of Pakistan's first acts was the establishment of an Economic Planning Council and a similar body had been proposed in India.

In India, the Tata Iron and Steel Company and the Steel Corporation of Bengal had approached the Government for loans to modernise and expand plant capacity.

ACUTE UNEMPLOYMENT

Chronic unemployment, continued to persist in the Far and Middle East, the report said. Large numbers of displaced persons had swollen a floating unemployed population. In India and Pakistan the number of refugees reached about 10 millions in 1948 though continuous and vigorous measures had already resulted in the resettlement of a large proportion. In China there were now estimated to be about 55 million refugees.

In its world survey, the report stated that political tension continued so much to overshadow the major Powers that economic recovery plans were still thwarted.

"The unexpected turn of political events has had a decisive effect on the world economic background".

WORLD TENSION

Military expenditure had remained high and economic resources were allotted to armaments, reducing supplies for reconstruction. Nations aimed at self-sufficiency in and stock piling of essential raw materials.

"As long as the present international tension exists, economic policy is bound to be subordinated to and determined by strategic requirements", the report said.

Retrenchment Axe Looming

INDIAN DELEGAITE'S VIEW AT I.L.O. SESSION

GENEVA, June 8 (PTI-Reuter): The 61-member International Labour Office conference opened here today with two standing items on its agenda for discussion. First, consideration of a new convention to protect the rights of workers to organise and bargain collectively; and second, partial revision of the 1946 Seattle Conventions on conditions of work at sea and to make them more pliable.

Mr. S. Lall, Indian Chairman of the Labour Office's Governing Body, welcoming the delegates to the Conference said: "The time may still come, perhaps sooner than we can expect, when the axe of retrenchment will fall heavily and destructively on international activities.

"If we are not careful, we shall see our organisation wither without being able to do much to revive it."

Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, permanent Under-Secretary of the British Labour Ministry, was unanimously elected President.

C. R. Greets The King

NEW DELHI, June 8 (API): The Governor-General, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, has sent the following message to the King on the occasion of the King's birthday:

"On behalf of the Government and people of India, I send Your Majesty heartiest greetings and warm good wishes on the occasion of Your Majesty's birthday. May Your Majesty be restored to full health and be blessed with long life."

EXEMPTION UNDER SHOPS ACT

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Government of Bomb y has granted the following further exemptions under the provisions of section 4 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

Employees in stalls and refreshment rooms at railway stations, docks wharves and airports are now exempted from the provisions of sections 20 and 23 in addition to section 19.

Employees working in any establishment as fire-fighting staff are now exempted from the provisions of section 10, 11, 13, to 19, 22 24, 26, 28 to 31.

Establishments of Telegram Commission Agents are exempted from the provisions of section 13 (i.e. opening and closing hours) and 18 (closed day).

Young persons performing in dramatic shows are exempted from the provisions of section 33.

The exemption from the provisions of section 18 is permissible only in the case of such establishments as give the employees concerned one day in a week as a holiday and make no deduction from wages on account thereof.

STEAMER SERVICE TO LACCADIVES

Madras Govt.'s Scheme

CALICUT, June 7 (API).—The Government of Madras are considering the question of introducing a regular steamer service between the Laccadives group of islands (lying about 200 miles west of the Malabar coast in the Indian Ocean and the Mainland), it is learnt here today.

A memorandum recently submitted by the people of the Androth (one of the Laccadives Group) island to the Government contained such a demand.

At present country craft provide the only means of transport between the islands and the mainland, and depending entirely on the mercy of the winds, they take ordinarily three days to cover the distance. But if unfavourable winds are encountered they take an indefinite period to reach destination.

In the course of last week, three country craft loaded with rice and other provisions for the Androth Island which started their voyage from Mangalore in South Kanara, after drifting in the stormy seas for a number of days, were finally driven ashore and took refuge, one at Beypore eight miles south of Calicut and the remaining two at Azhikkal and Pudiyangadi in North Malabar. The crew of one of the craft had to jettison about 50 bags of rice and other articles to keep the boat aflot. There was, however, no loss of life in any of the three mishaps.

Removing Disparity In Sales Tax

NEW DELHI, June 8, (A. P. I.): It is understood that the Government of India will shortly discuss with some members of Parliament the question of bringing about uniformity in the rates of sales tax imposed in the provinces.

The sales tax at present operates in Bombay, Madras, West Bengal, the United Provinces and Bihar.

The rates differ in each province and the commercial community has long been agitating for removal of the disparity in the rates, which they say, has an adverse effect on trade and commerce.

U. S. STRIKE THREAT

WASHINGTON, June 8, (U.P.A.): John L. Lewis today ordered all coal miners to halt work next Monday for one week.

The shut-down will apply to both soft and hard coal fields that are manned by members of the United Mineworkers.

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SALE OF GRAM DAL

GRAMDAL is now available at all the Ration Shops. Cardholders can, on presenting their Head of Family's Foodgrains ration card, obtain any quantity of Gramdal from the ration shops, where their foodgrains ration cards are registered.

Permit holders can, similarly now obtain any quantity of Besan they may require, from the Flour Mills and their shops, on production of their permits.

R

For attempting to transport cotton cloth without a permit, NARAYAN KESHAVLAL JANI and GHOGGALAL KASTURCHAND were each sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and in addition the former was fined Rs. 1,000 or in default to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment and the latter Rs. 700 or in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment. For a similar offence, Sarwarmal Puranmal was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 500 or in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

For selling wholemilk tea and serving hot milk without a licence, Laxman Sakharam Patil was sentenced to two days' simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 150 or in default to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

For preparing wholemilk coffee, Abdul Karim Vazir Sk. was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 100 or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Stop Press

SINGAPORE SCUFFLE

SINGAPORE, June 8 (PTI-Reuter)—A European Sergeant was shot dead and a Malay constable wounded in a fierce battle today between a small police party and 15 bandits in the Segrammat area of North Johore. Four bandits were killed.

BIG FOUR TALKS

PARIS, June 8 (PTI-Reuter)—The Council of Foreign Ministers' session ended after just over four hours' discussion. The Council discussed proposals designed to "complete" the lifting of the Berlin blockade. The discussion will be continued tomorrow.

FRENCHMAN'S HOPE.

PARIS, June 8, (PTI-Reuter): A French Foreign Office spokesman tonight expressed the hope that economic negotiations between India and the French establishments in India would reach a successful conclusion.

BOMBAY Stock Exchange

SCATTERED REALISING IN TATA STEEL SHARES

BOMBAY, June 8:

There was more disposition to even up accounts over Holidays in the local market today. It being settlement day, there was very little fresh business and the market fluctuated wiwthin a narrow range with scattered realising.

Total Steel Depd. Shares opened at Rs. 1295|- and improved at Rs. 1305|- under moderate buying and scattered covering but thereafter the market turned quiet under profit taking and Defds. came down at Rs. 1290|-. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 264|- and after improving at Rs. 265|- declined at Rs. 263| Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 946|- and declined at Rs. 940|- Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 265|- while Swadeshi Shares were done at Rs. 283|- Scindia Shares were done at Rs. 13|6.

Later on there was scattered buying and Tata Steel Defds. rallied at Rs. 1296. While Ordinary Shares were done at Rs. 264|- Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 941|- and Swadeshi Shares were done at Rs. 283|- Kohinoors stood at Rs. 261 and Nagpurs came in business at Rs. 229|- Central Bank Shares were done at Rs. 81|8. Imperials July paid were quoted at Rs. 1792|- and partly paid were done at Rs. 442|8. Scindia Shares improved on covering at Rs. 13|15. Closing tone of the market was steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing (10-8)	941	4
Kohinoor Mills (4-3)	260	8
Swadeshi Mills (1-4)	284	0
Central India Mills (4)	229	0
Simplex Mill (3)	169	8
New Great Eastern (8)	137	0
Indore (9 plus 3)	137	8
Gokak Mills (12) XD	253	4
Century Spinning (15)	247	8
Colaba (12)	127	8
India Bleaching (6)	145	0
Swan Mills (20)	292	0
Finlay Mills (15)	249	0
Morarji Gokuldas	406	4
Edward Sasson (30)	196	4
Meyer (12)	113	2
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2	10
Indian United Ord (0-2-6)	10	15
India United Defd. (0-2-6)	1	10
Madhusudan Mill (15)	180	0
Podar (S)	137	8
Khatau Hakanji (5)	189	0
STEEL SHARES		
Tata Steel Ord. (4)	264	8
Tata Steel Defd. 61-15)	1297	8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (8-7)	141	8
CEMENT		
Associated Cement (6)	134	0
INDUSTRIES		
Burma	270	0
Belapur Sugar (9)	174	0
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	21	0
Scindia Steam (0-3)	13	15
Premier Construction	85	8
Tata Chemical	8	15
Tata Oil (2))	50	0
India Iron (0-12)	21	4
Bengal Steel (0-8-0)	17	4
British India Corp. (0-9)	7	12 6
I. Copper	1	15 0
Wimco	157	8
Alcock	227	8
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Tata Power (25)	1467	8
Andhra Valley (30)	1400	0
Tata Hydro (3)	148	8

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS

Elphinstone Mills (5)	57	0
Phoenix	197	8
Indian Mfg.	4150	0
Kurla	117	8
New City	156	4
Minerva (12)	113	12
Bradbury	360	0
Bharat Mills (2)	27	8
Bherucha Defd. (0-4)	4	13
Mysore Spg. Mills (8)	172	4
Madhavji Dharamsi (0-12)	14	8
Model Mills (128)	170	0
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	630	0
Vishnu Cotton (8)	207	8
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	9	0
Western India (40)	4070	0
Standard (15)	215	0
Sholapur Mills (200)	2400	0
Hindustan Mills (40)	4000	0
Tata Mills (2-4)	51	0
Ahmedabad Advance Old (9)	276	4
Ahmedabad Advance New	195	0
Sassoon Silk (3)	29	8
New Union Mills (0-8)	9	4
Madhusudan B (2-8)	35	0
Srinivas Mills (S)	153	12
Raja Bahadur Poona (4)	78	12
Berar Mills	281	4
Victoria Mills	225	0
New Great New	156	0
ELECTRICS (CASH)		
Ahmedabad Electric (4-8)	121	4
Ahmedabad New	46	0
Surat Electric (2-8)	145	0
Karachi Electric (2)	131	4
Broach (0-5)		
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	8 8
Amalgamated (0-12)		12-8
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26	8
Poona Electric Supply (8)	0	0 0
Bombay Suburban (3) XR	125	0
BANK SHARES		
Imperial Bank of India (35)	1795	0
Imperial Bank of India P.P. (8-12)	443	12
Central Bank	81	12
Central Bank New (1-8)	82	0
Bank of Baroda (3-8) XR	129	0
Union	7	6
Bank of India (4)	182	8
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	45	0
United Commercial (8)	44	8
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	35	8
Hindustan Commercial	26	12
Mysore Bank (8)	365	0
Eastern Bank (0-14-6)	105	0
INSURANCE		
Oriental (125)	4800	
Empire (10)	625	0
New India (1)	58	0
Jupiter (1-4)	14	4
Vulcan (0-10)	11	8
Indian Mercantile (2)	32	8
Universal (0-4)	11	4
B. I. G. (1)	19	0
Industrial and Prudential	29	8
Neptune	7	0
New Great	28	0
All India General	15	10
RAILWAY SHARES		
C. P. (1-14)	114	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES		
Steamer (10)	226	4
Bombay Burma New (5)	102	8
Mackenzie (6)	65	0
Burma Petrol	1	5 6
Port Canning (3)	67	12
Kemp and Co. (30)	408	12
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	150	0
Industrial Invest Trust (3-12) XD	90	8
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	37	0
Mukund Iron	10	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	16	8
Alembic (15)	155	0
Supreme India X.R.		
Jam Wire (6)	67	4
Bombay Uganda	60	8
Bombay Motor Cycle	30	0
Indian Cement (1937)	20	0
Walchand Nagar Industries (E. S.)	127	8
Associated Cement New (3)	130	8
United Motor	32	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	880	0
Hydary Construction	19	10
Mahmadi Steam	96	0
Gujarat Motor	20	0
Sardar Carbolic X.D.	700	0
Harvey Press	310	0
Estrela Batteries	51	0
Manmad Press	120	0
PREFERENCE SHARES		
Tata Steel 1st (5)	191	4
Andhra Valley (7)	1235	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1300	0
Hydro Electric (7)	130	0
Bombay Steamer (6)	308	4
Central India (5)	635	0
Swadeshi Mills	126	4
Vishnu Mills (7)	646	4
Lakshmi Mills	275	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	227	8
Podar Mills (4)	105	0
Shrinivas Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	107	8
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	305	0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	145	0
Pre. Construction (151)	104	0
Pre. Construction 2nd Pref.	101	12
Amalgamated	115	0
Habib	72	0
Tata Chemical	116	4
Walchandnagar	130	0
Jupiter	19	14
Supreme	100	0
Meyer	121	4
Mackenzie (1st)	85	0
Mackenzie (2nd)	80	0
Standard	101	0
Ahmedabad Advance	132	8
Mysore Mill	50	0
Madhusudan	12	0
Khatau	100	12
Morarji	94	8
DEBENTURES.		
Andhra 1952	103	8
Gula Kalamsingh	8	9
Rubber Planting	17	0
Bombay Steamer	96	8
Indian Hume Pipe	101	0
Tata Power 1951	103	0
Walchandnagar	105	0
OUTSIDE SHARES.		
Burma Corporation	2	6
New Victoria Mill	2	0
New Victoria (Pref.)	4	8
Faltan (8)	105	0
Gold Mohoor	312	8
New Kaiser Hind	360	0
Sajjan Mill (20)	160	0
Osmanshahi (10)	260	0
Azamshahi	270	0
Air Services	5	0
Air India Tata	87	0
Hind Motor	3	13 6
India Steam	6	1

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, June 8.

120 Ready Japan	3	7	0
150 Ready Japan	3	5	6
120 Ready Italy	3	2	3
150 Ready Italy	3	5	0
150 D. Box June	665	0	0
150 D. Box July	675	0	0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, June 8:

After yesterday's decline the local market was steady today on moderate buying by professional operators. During the early part of the session there was moderate selling which was well absorbed.

At the opening Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 189-4 and declined at Rs. 188-8 on renewed selling. At this level professional support coupled with short covering appeared and the market informed at Rs. 189-10 and steadied at Rs. 189-7. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 190.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 117-14 and after declining at Rs. 117-9 improved at Rs. 118 in sympathy with rise in Silver and steadied at Rs. 117-15. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 118-8 while Sovereigns stood at Rs. 76.

The market declined at Rs. 178 for Silver on heavy hedge selling but firmed up on bull support. Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Forward Silver	190	2	0
Ready Silver	190	4	0
Forward Gold	118	0	0
Ready Gold	118	6	0
Sovereigns	75	4	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, June 8.

There was no forward business today in the local cotton market at prices ruling now are above ceiling level.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton July contract is 866 cent points below New York July at Exchange rate 331.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, June 7.

KARNAK July	69.30—	170
KARNAK Nov.	57.25—	97
ASHMOUNI Fine ..	44.55—	08
ASHMOUNI Oct.	44.83—	12

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, June 8:

The local produce market was quietly steady with restricted business and quotations recorded minor changes.

Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	38	6	0
Coromandal Ready	37	12	0
Bold Ready	31	12	0
June-July	37	11	0
August-September	37	3	0
COSTORSEEDS—			
Ready	25	12	0
LINSEED—			
Ready	29	6	0
June-July	29	3	0
August-September	29	1	0
GROUNDNUT OIL—			
Local Mills	20	14	0
Ready Mills	20	10	0
June	20	10	0
July	20	12	0
Linseed Oil	16	12	0
CASTORSEED OIL—			
First pressing quality	17	0	0
Castorseed oil Commercial quality	16	8	0

KARACHI MARKET

KARACHI, June 7.

Cotton Sind NT 88-8, Punjab 289, F 92, LSS 86, Four F 83, New Crop NT October Delivery 79-80, Market colourless. Exporters showing no interest. Spot business 933. Exports 1157 bales. All for Bombay per S. S. "Dumra" and S. S. "Martincalf". Cottonseeds NT Rerady 9-2, June 9-7, Steady on speculative support but export demand quiet. Gold 108-8, Sovereigns 68-8. Firm in sympathy with higher Bombay Calcutta advices. Stock Exchange Muhammadi Steamerships 91, Patrakoia Tea 252, Bhopal Bank 250, Muslim Commercial Bank 45-8. Three per cent 1960 Loan 101-11. Business restricted owing lack of enterprise.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, June 8.

Tata Ordinary 264-8; Tata Deferred 129-8; Indian Iron 21-4; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 17-4; Bombay Dyeing 941-4; Central India 229-6; Gokak 253-12; Kohinoor 262-8; Simplex 169-8; Swadeshi 285; Tata Power 1467-8; Associated Cement 134-6; Belapur 174-6; Bombay Burma (Old) 270; Scindia 13-15; Central Bank 81-12; New India 58; Tata 2nd Pref. 141-8.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, June 8.

2 1/2 per cent 1954	98	7	0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100	4	0
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99	10	0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	96	8	0
2 3/4 per centt 1960	99	7	0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99	3	0
2 3/4 per cent 1976	95	12	0
3 per cent non-terminable	98	8	0
3 per cent 1966 Con.	98	8	0
3 per cent 1949-52	100	4	0
3 per cent 1951-54	101	4	0
3 per cent 1953-55	101	6	0
3 per cent 1957	101	0	0
3 per cent 1959-61	100	12	0
3 per cent 1963-65	100	3	0
3 per cent 1966-68	100	0	0
3 per cent 1970-75	100	0	0
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	104	10	0
4 per cent 1960-70	110	6	0
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	103	0	0
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60	111	8	0
4 1/2 per cent 1953-58	104	14	0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

2 3/4 per cent U.P. 1961	97	6	0
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	97	2	0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100	12	0
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100	10	0
3 per cent Punjab 1949	99	12	0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100	4	0
3 per cent U.P 1952	100	4	0
3 per cent C.P. 1952	100	4	0
3 per cent N.W.F. 1952	98	0	0
3 per cent U. P. 1961-66	99	14	0
4 per cent B.P.T.	110	12	0
4 per cent B. Municipality	110	8	0
5 per cent B. Municipality 1959	114	0	0
6 per cent B Municipal 1954	115	0	0
3 per cent B. Municipal 1950-60	107	0	0

CALCUTTA SHARE BAZAR

Quiet Tone With Limited Business

CALCUTTA, June 8.

The market ruled quiet and only a limited business was put through. The following are today's final transactions upto 2-30 p.m.:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES:—Three percent Loan 1986 98-7, Three percent Loan 1949-52 100-2, Three percent Loan 1957 101-2, Three percent Loan 1959-61 100-11, Three percent Loan 1963-65 100 small lot, Three percent Loan 1970-75 99-15.

BANKS: Calcutta National Bank 11-4, Hindusthan Mercantile Bank 17/8 lot, United Commercial Bank 44-8.

COTTONS: Benares Cotton 4-8, Cawnpore Textiles 8-12, Elgin Mills 16-12 s. lot, New Victoria ordy. 1-14.

COALS: Bengal 396, Burrakur 9-13 s. lots Central India 4-15, Churulia 3-14, Equitable 36-12, Talcher 2-14, Western Bengal 3-14.

JUTES: Auckland second preference 98/- Fs, Gloster second preference 117-8.

MININGS: Burma Corpn. 2-5, Indian Copper 1-15.

ENGINEERINGS: Indian Malleable Casting 4-3, Jessop and Co. 13-8 s. lot, Marshalls 4-8 s. lot, National Iron 4-12, Steel Corpn 17-0, United Iron 1-14.

MISCELLANEOUS: Bathgate and Co. 2-8, Calcutta Electric 15-7, Ex Rights B. I. C. 7-11, British Burma Petroleum 1-5, Midnapore Zemindary 60-0, India Steamship 6-2, Port Shipping 13-4.

SUGARS: Crew and Co. 7-15, Dyer Meakin Breweries 8-10, ct. Ramnugger Cane 12-8 ct.

TEAS: Dhunseri 6-4 ct. Tezpore 19-0.

INDIA AGAINST LONDON TEA AUCTIONS

Proposal For Agreed Policy With Ceylon And Pakistan

COLOMBO, June 8 (PTI-Reuter): Indian opinion was "dead against" the re-opening of the London tea auctions instead of which it was hoped to sell all Indian tea at the Calcutta auctions, said Mr. Chettur, Chairman of the Indian ad hoc tea committee, and joint Secretary of the Indian Ministry of Commerce, who is on a visit to Ceylon to acquaint himself with all aspects of the local tea industry.

Mr. Chettur said that India would probably not enter into a bulk tea contract with the United Kingdom in 1950.

It was essential, he said for India Ceylon and Pakistan to have an agreed policy regarding the export of tea. These three countries, he added, produce about 875 million pounds out of the total world output of tea of about 926 million pounds.

There was no question, according to Mr. Chettur, of any competition between India and Ceylon as regards tea as the tea produced in the two countries were of different varieties.

Mr. Chettur hoped that the International Tea Committee and the International Tea Market Expansion Board would soon shift their headquarters to the east.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, June 8.

MILLS

Apollo 2/9/6 2/10
Bharat 27/8
B. Dyeing 946/4 45 40 41/4
C. India 229/8 30 27 29
C. Pref. 635
Colaba 127/8 40 27/8
B. Textiles 196/4
Finlay 249
Gokak 255/8 53/4
I. U. Defd. 1/11 1/10/6
I. U. Ord. 11 10/15
Indore 137/8
Kohinoor 262/4 61 63 60 61 60/12
Laxmi 630
Meyer 113/2
Morarji 406/4
New City 154/6 56/4
New Great 137/8 37
Podar 137/8
Simplex 170 69 70 69/8
Svadeshi 284/8 83 84
Swan 292
Tata Mills 51
Vishnu 207/8
C. P. Rly. 114

STEAMER

B. Steam 225 26/4
B. Steam Pref. 248/12
Scindia 13/5 13/2 13/8 13/2 14 13/14

BANKS

Baroda 128/8 27/8
Central 81/12 81/8 81/12
Central New 81/4 82
Imperial Old 1790 95
Imperial New 443/12
India 182/8
Union 7/4 7/6
U. Commercial 45/12 44 45/8 44/8

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 121/4
Hydro 148/8
Hydro Pref 128/12 27/8
Power 1467/8
Power Pref 1305

INSURANCE

New India 57/12 58
Vulcan 11/8

STEEL

B. Steel 17/4 17/5 17/4
I. Iron 21/5 21/4 21/5 21/4
Tata Defd. 1295 1305 1300 5 1292/8 97/8
Tata Ord. 264 65/8 63/8 64/8
Tata 2nd Pref. 141/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 227/8
A.C.C. Old 135 33 34
A.C.C. New 130/8
Belapur 173 75 72/8 75 74
B. B. Old 273/12 70
B.B. New 102/8
B.B. Petrol 1/6 1/5/6
B.I.C. 7/12/6
I. Copper 1/15
P. Const. 85 85/8 84 86/8 85/8
P. Const. 2nd Pref. 101/12
Shivrajpur 21
Tata Chem. 8/14 8/15
Tata Oil 50
Wimco 158/12 57/8

SPECIAL

Ahmedabad Elec. New 46
Alembic Chemical 160
Deccan Chemical Ord. 1/2

Mixed Price Changes On Worth Strett

NEW YORK, June 7.

Mixed price changes and selective buying marked cotton gray goods trade today. The impending July vacations and tightened supply curbed gray goods activity. Converters were watching buyers' reaction on fall lines in women's wear. First reports said they were running behind last year but the bulk of the buyers are yet to arrive.

Printcloth 80-squares second quality were reported sold at 18 cents June-July prime quality was one-fourth cent higher. Converters think there were more June production stocks available. The tightest was 375 yard bag sheeting.

Recent looms transfer to other fabrics and the resultant tightening in supplies gave buyers trouble in finding quick delivery at 17 as July business was booked at 16-1/4.

LONDON SILVER UNCHANGED

LONDON, June 7: Silver prices for both spot and forward remained unchanged at 43-1/2 pence per ounce in the London market today.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Weekly Statement Of Affairs

The following is an Account of the Reserve Bank of India for the week ended the 3rd day of June:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	31,60,55,000
Notes in circulation	1179,21,48,000
Total Notes issued	1210,82,03,000
Total Liabilities	1210,82,03,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
Held in India	40,01,71,000
Foreign Securities	710,34,38,000
Rupee Coin	46,73,71,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	413,72,23,000
Total Assets	1210,82,03,000

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Government	138,16,12,000
(2) Other Governments	18,77,05,000
(b) Banks	65,83,06,000
(c) Others	61,12,32,000
Bills Payable	4,03,28,000
Other Liabilities	16,15,58,000
Rupees	314,07,41,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes	31,60,55,000
Rupee Coin	6,98,000
Subsidiary Coin	1,10,000
Bills Purchased & Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	42,84,000
(b) External	
(c) Government Treasury Bills	8,43,86,000
Balances held abroad	144,30,14,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	4,39,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	7,40,32,000
Investments	111,77,34,000
Other Assets	5,65,28,000
Rupees	314,07,41,000

N.Y. Cotton Futures Emerge Energetically

NEW YORK, June 7.

Cotton futures emerged energetically from a two-week trading rut on the New York Cotton Exchange today climbing more than 31.50 cents per bale as the nearby July delivery went through the 32¼ cent mark for the first time in more than two weeks. The sudden and forceful turn in the market sentiment reflected growing uneasiness among the short contingent in July as the first delivery notice day, June 24, gets nearer.

Occasion for nervousness arose out of the unusually heavy outstanding interest in July in the race of dwindling amount of certified stocks and reports of a tightening situation in "free" supplies in the spot market. Traders complained that "very little" cotton was available except from loan. That situation in turn coupled with the government policy of concentrating loan stocks at ports, especially around new Orleans, Presumably against export commitments. As a result, shorts become fearful that there would not be much cotton available for tender unless the price moves about the 33 cent line.

The remaining open interest in July at the start of trading today approximated 715,000 bales, the size of which apparently was magnified by the steady decline in deliverable stocks. The rise in July occurred in the face of persistent scale up offerings through a leading spot firm which was presumed to control most of the July position.

The rapidity with which the offerings were absorbed apparently frightened the local professional talent which has been leaning heavily on the bear side for the past few weeks.

The Government weekly crop summary said that most reports indicate crop in good condition exept for a fair to poor conditions in Oklahoma.

The market opened one higher to one lower. It see-sawed narrowly until the early afternoon when prices started to move ahead persistently under strength in July delivery, with recovery in grains and securities lending additional momentum to the rise. The market finished around best levels to rule 19 to 32 higher.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, June 7.

July	32.56+33
July Highest	32.59+35
July Lowest	32.23—01
October	29.02+19
December	28.85+21
March	28.75+21
May	28.60+23

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

Middling spot	33.62+36

NEW YORK, June 7.

July	32.49+37
October	28.99+24
December	28.78+24
March	28.66+22
Middling spot	32.55+25

WALL STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, June 7, (PTI-Reuter): Wall Street called a halt to its recent declines today to allow technical forces to come to play. Bargain hunting and other buying—apparently based on the theory that selling may have reached its climax—erased further initial losses and left prices showing small net gains. Technical nature of this better volume of buying was apparent in view of the marked absence of any improvement in the news either business, labour or foreign.

Attracting some interest during the morning's narrow slip into further new low ground for the year was a prediction by the chairman of the senate banking committee. He forecast that Congress would allow the federal reserve board's power over consumer credit to lapse on June 30 and that the board's emergency authority to boost member bank reserve requirements would be allowed to expire on the same date This would permit bank reserves to slip back to pre-war levels.

Oils were among the grups favoured by later buyers despite a reduction by Esso standard oil company in its purchase of crude oil in Arkansas Louisiana, Mississippi. Lockhead led a better aircraft section aided by its usual quarterly dividend of 50 cents. The close was very steady.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, June 7.

July	1.87-3/4
September,	1.88-5/8
December,	1.91-1/4
March.	1.87-7/8

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, June 7.

Australian wheat, 89/7-1/2 June/July

CHICAGO GRAINS FIRM

CHICAGO, June 7.

Prices advanced reflecting firmness in cash markets, reports of damage to wheat from the recent heavy rains and hail in oklahoma. Also aiding the market were light maize receipts and lack of producer offerings.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, June 7.

American Telephone and Telegraph	141-1/8
Amerex Holding Co.	26-1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	25-3/4
Chase National Bank	33-3/8
Sinclair Oil	19-5/8
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	45
General Electric Co.	34-7/8
General Motors	53
Ingersoll Rand	56
International Nickel	26-1/2
National City Bank of New York	38-1/8
New York Central Rail Road Co.	10-1/4
Socony Vacuum Corporation	14-3/4
Texas Corporation	50-3/4
Union Carbide	34-1/2
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	40-1/2
U. S. Steel Corporation (Common)	21
Western Union Telegraph	13-3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, June 7.

Consols, 2-1/2% £ 78-7/8.

Conversion Loan, 3-1/2% 1961, £ 105-3/8.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90, £ 112-3/8.

War Loan, 3-1/2% 1952 and after, £ 102.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & China, £ 10-13/16.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank London reg., £ 93-3/4.

National Bank of India, £ 38-1/4.

Transaction on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 7,403.

LONDON EXCHANGES

T. T. London on:

LONDON, June 7.

New York, selling 4.0275 buying 4.0325
Montreal, selling 4.0275 buying 4.0825
Zurich, selling 17.34 buying 17.36
Sweden, selling 14.47 to buying 14.50.

NEW YORK SILVER PRICE

NEW YORK, June 6: The price of silver was today quoted at 71-1/2 cents per ounce.

Shipping News

IMPORTS

BOMBAY, June 8.

S.S. CITY OF STAFFORD

From Liverpool: 160 cases wasline blue, 275 cases textile mach., 60 drums oil warnish, 180 bales cotton piecegoods, 100 crates glazed tiles, 202 chests crucibles, 50 loose steel dished plates, 50 bdls wheel and axles, 200 bags borium chloride, 30 bales looms, 3011 bdls steel bailing hoops, 44 bags steel sofa springs, 50 bales cigarette cartonparts, 115 bdls double faced sledge hammers, 105 bdls corelinetoes, 99 trusses filament rayon yarn, 355 boxes window glass 52 cases colour, 60 bdls copper sheets, 400 bags carbonate of magnessia, 67 drums corvis, 600 bags whiting, 25 drums cresylic acid, 856 drums tropical bleaching powder, 2911 ctns golawax, 39 cases veild sleetwire, 35 rolls fabric, 200 drum aluminium paste, 60 ctns oil slovs, 64 ctns tin trays, 40 bags bolts and nuts, 40 cases old steel spindles, 40 bales wool lops, 70 ctns rayon yarn, 400 bags distemper.

From Swansea: 39 bdls steel cuttings, 150 drums brakefluide, 1996 boxes tinplates 39 bales printing paper.

From Glasgow: 48 cases steel tubes, 100 bdls sisterns, 1376 coils copperwire, 53 crates switch fuse, 100 bags steelrose head nails, 60 bags earthenware lavatories, 85 cases aluminium sheets, 46 cases art boards, 550 cases safety fuse, 100 pkgs sanitary earthenware, 400 bags fire clay, 14,000 loose fire bricks.

S. S. SONAVATI

From Karachi: 154 bags cotton raw, 397 bdls abjosh, 482 bags khishmish, 44 bags cumin seed, 352 bags malathi seed, 205 bags appricots, 9723 bags goowar, 739 bags fish, 1267 bags salt peter.

EXPORTS

S. S. DARA

From Zahrin: 81 drums groundnut oil—The East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd.

To Karachi: 84 bdls. bidi leaves—C. Valabhbhai, 50 bdls bidi leaves—S. Jiwa

S. S. RIZWANI

From Jeddah: 63 bales cotton piecegoods—A. A. Kadar, 20 bags papad khar—M. U. Chandbhai, 35 bags ginger—G. Rasul & Co.

To Port Sudan: 100 bales cotton piecegoods—C. Kasturchand.

S. S. KARANJIA

To Daresallam: 62 bales cotton piecegoods—K. Trading Co. Ltd., 240 bales cotton piecegoods—Bombay Overseas Trading Co. 20 bales cotton piecegoods—S. Kalidas.

To Mombassa: 24 bales cotton piecegoods—S. Popatlal, 30 bales cotton piecegoods—K. T. Mody, 36 bls cotton goods—M. Shantilal, 24 bales cotton piecegoods—Manubhai & Co. 17 bales cotton piecegoods—J. Hemchand & Co. 83 bales cotton piecegoods—V. Panchand.

To Zanzibar: 10 bales cotton piecegoods—Manjee & Co

S.S. BARPET

To Karachi:—16 bdls buffsole leather —The Indian National Tannery.

S.S. SONAVATI

To Karachi:—128 bags Kenyal wood and 1000 bags round bullies—V. K. Mithibarwalla and Co., 15 drums kardi oil, 25 drums copper green—H. S. T. Joosab, 250 bags cotton waste—O Jairam and Co, 50 bags myrabaloms—G. M. Oomer, 15 bags methiseed, A. Chaturbhuj.

S.S. MANOREON

To Portland:—200 bales cotton waste—Ralies India Ltd., 175 bales cotton waste—M. Narottamdas and Co.

To Port Sweetamham:—10 drums castor oil—Indo Overseas Export Co.

To Sanfrancisco:—75 bales cotton waste—M. Narottamdas and Co

To Singajore:—10 bags drugun and 5 bales suwaseed—S. G. Abdulla.

To Penang:—10 bags ajwa seed and 35 mdls coriander seed, 20 bags ginger 30 bags methi seeds, 20 bags suwa seed —A. G. Abdulla.

—S. G. Abdulla.

S.S. ALUDRA

To Antwerp:—150 bales cotton waste and 94 bales cotton yellow pickings—P. Madhavjee and Co. Ltd.

To Gothenburg:—30 bales cotton waste—E. T. Robber Son and Son.

S.S. ENGLISTON

To Rangoon:—52 bales cotton piecegoods—R. Jwaladutt.

S.S. TREVENCE

To Aden:—25 bales cotton piecegoods—A. A. Karim Bros Ltd., 50 bags ginger—N. D. Bhool and Co., 15 bags turmeric—P. Jethabhai, 15 bags turmeric—M. Jethabhai, 100 bags ginger—C. Kasturchand.

To London:—9 cases bristle—M. Rao and Sons, 10 cases bristle—Representation Bombay.

Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

BOMBAY, June 8.

ARRIVALS

LORSIO BANK arrived from Tocopilla with 8,200 tons of nitrate of soda on June 7. (Turner Morrison).

XAVIER arrived from Uran on June 7. (S.S.N. Co)

SAN FRANCIS XAVIER arrived from Uran on June 8. (S.S.N. Co)

HIRAVATI arrived from Rewas on June 7. (S.S.N. Co)

HIRAVATI arrived from Nahawa on June 7. (S.S.N. Co)

DEPARTURES

FILADELFOS sailed for Aden with ballast on June 7.

SUNSET sailed for Bahrein on June 7,

PURNEA sailed for Basrah on June 7.

ELIZABETH BAKKE sailed for FREEMANTLE with 2,477 general cargo on June 8.

BHARATBALA sailed for Bhavnagar with 620 tons of general cargo on June 8.

HIRAVATI sailed for NAHAWA with 202 passengers on June 7.

SAN FRANCIS XAVIER sailed for Uran with 125 passengers on June 8.

HIRAVATI sailed for REWAS with 434 passengers on June 7.

XAVIER sailed for Uran with 109 passengers on June 7.

Madras Share Bazar

MADRAS, June 8: Activity on the local market was confined to textiles and a few select scripts in plantings.

Among textiles Balasubramania showed improvement whilst Buckinghams and Maduras reported business at lower level.

In the plantings group Cochin Malabar were prominent at Rs. 3-12. Whilst Midlands were easier at Rs. 3/6.

The market closed quiet.

BLACK PEPPER PRICES

NEW YORK, June 7.

Black pepper futures closed inactive, unchanged to 100 points lower on the New York Produce Ex

World Cotton Crop Seen Nearing Prewar Average

U.S. SURVEY ESTIMATES 1948-49 OUTPUT AT 29,140,000 BALES

WASHINGTON, June 8.

World cotton production for 1948-49 is the highest since 1940-41, reports the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the United States Department of Agriculture. The most recent estimate for the current crop is approximately 29,140,000 bales of 500 gross pounds each. This figure nearly approaches the five-year pre-war average of the world of 31,676,000 bales. The rise from the low wartime levels has been slow and there is no present indication that foreign production as a whole will approach the prepar level in the next two or three years.

In the United States, the 1948-49 crop is placed at 14,868,000 bales from 22,768,000 harvested acres. An average yield of 313.1 pounds of lint per acre in 1948 is the highest on record.

Cotton production in the Soviet Union is estimated at 2,800,000 bales, an upward revision of previous estimates. There is no complete information available on the total Soviet crop and the figures are tentative.

The 1948-49 estimate for India has been reduced to 1,940,000 bales and is the smallest crop for many years. The reduction is attributed mostly to drought in the Gujerat and Saurashtra areas and heavy unseasonal rains in Central India.

In Pakistan, current estimates average about 833,000 bales, a reduction from the last report and 92,000 bales below last year's crop. The smaller crop is attributed to a reduction of nearly 10 per cent in the acreage and to subnormal conditions, particularly in West Punjab.

Production in Egypt rose to 1,772,000 bales from 1,496,000 bales as a result of modification of the government's cotton acreage restrictions and a higher average yield. Throughout most of African cotton areas, acreage as well as yields were increased in the present season.

Although there is difficulty in estimating the current China cotton crop due to military activities, recent reports indicate 2,115,000 bales or about the same as last year.

Crops in South American countries are generally estimated as above the previous year, with Argentina unofficially estimated to have harvested a record crop of at least 500,000 bales. Brazil's crop is estimated at 1,465,000 bales, larger than the previous three years but 25 percent below the prewar average.

Little change is reported in Turkey where the current crop of 235,000 bales is slightly higher than the previous two years but below prewar average—USIS.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON JULY.

NEW YORK, June 8.

Previous Closing	32.56
Today's Opening	32.67
Difference	+11
Today's Closing	32.72
Difference	+16

LAST QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, June 8.

	Rs.	As.
Silver Jeth	190	12
Gold Jeth	118	4
Silver Bullion	190	12
Silver Mint	191	4
Gold Ready	119	0
Sovereign	75	8

NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK, June 8.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

Anaconda Copper unquoted.

General Motors dol. 53-1/8.

United Steel Common New Stock dol. 21-1/8.

Dtto Pref. dol. 129-3/4.—(Reuter).

URGE TO BRING DOWN THE PRICE OF SILVER

Representation To The Finance Ministry

BOMBAY, June 8, (U. P. I.): The urgent necessity of bringing down the price of Silver before it seriously affecteed the currency position in the country was stressed by fifty-six members of the Bombay Bullion Association in a representation to the Finance Ministry, Government of India, and the Governor of Reserve Bank yesterday.

The representation suggested that Government should grant a limited free import license for the import of Silver from soft currency areas in order to bring down the price of Silver, which had reached high at 191 per 100 tolas—the highest level it had achieved during the last 50 years.

In the alternative the representation pointed out, it would be necessary for the Reserve Bank of India to release at least 5,000 bars of Silver in order to check the rising spiral of Silver price owing to an acute shortage of this metal.

Ahmedabad Share Market

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, June 8.

Slump in Calico and Arvind was main feature today in local share market. Bears were continuous sellers in Calico while tired bulls liquidated their holding in Arvind. Technical position in Calico is heavily oversold but heavy dumping by Bombay bears upset market. Deferred was quietly steady in comparison with mill shares.

Calico Opened 1089, Lowest and Closed 1070.

Arvind Opened 1500, Lowest 1465, Closed 1471.

Ambika Opened 403, Lowest 397, Closed 398.

Deferred Opened 13.3, Lowest 1290, Highest 1310, Closed 1297.

Closing quotations: Arvind 1471, Ambika 398, Calico 1070, Jupiter 315, Marsden Commission 168, Monogram 159, Saraspur 610, Deferred 1297.

MORAL REARMAMENT URGENTLY NEEDED

Jagjivan Ram's Message

CAUX-SUR-MONTREUX, (Switzerland), June 8. (PTI-Reuter): Moral rearmament "is urgently required to unite the world which is torn asunder", Mr. Jagjivan Ram, India's Minister of Labour, declared in a message to the Moral Rearmament world Assembly here.

His message, read by Mr. A. Sinha, son of Lord Sinha, affirmed, "Moral rearmament is bound to succeed in making the world worth living in".

SURAT, June 8. (API): Fifty-two-year old Ramprasad Bhatt, a teacher passed his M.A. from the Bombay University this year. Mr. Bhatt got his B.A. degree in 1949.

INFORMATION MEDIA

Code For Maintaining Liaison

LAKE SUCCESS, June 8 (PTI-Reuter): The Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and the Press made further progress with the limited agenda it has drawn up for the present two-week session when it adopted the following resolution on the maintenance of liaison with information media:

"The Sub-Commission decides that to the extent desirable and necessary, it shall maintain liaison on any matters falling within its competence with any non-governmental organisation having consultative status.

The Sub-Commission reserves to itself the right to maintain such liaison as it deems desirable and necessary with other legally constituted information enterprises and other professional organisations".

Two of the members, Steven Dedijer, Yugoslovia, and Vasily Zonov, Soviet Russia, opposed the resolution which was supported by the other ten.

The Russian and Yugoslav objection to the resolution was that the Sub-Commission would be going beyond its terms of reference if it offered to hear "unknown, fly-by-night" organisations of which there could be "millions" in the world.

The resolution was proposed by Mr. Francis Williams, Britain, who urged that "consumers" of news should have a hearing as much as purveyors of news.

news should have

There was a lengthy debate on the procedure for handling communications received for the Commission. After a resolution proposed by Mr. Carol Binder, United States, on this subject had been rejected, the Sub-Commission set up an informal Three-Member Committee to draft a compromise resolution.

The Committee consists of Mr. Devdas Gandhi, India, Mr. Mohammad Azmi, Egypt and Mr. Cheng Chang, China.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR GOLWALKAR

Press Reports Denied

PACHMARHI, June 8. (API): A spokesman of the C. P. Government here denied a press report of lack of proper facilities to Mr. M. S. Golwalkar, Sarsanghchalak (Supreme Leader) of the Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh, now detained in Seoni Jail as State prisoner under Regulation 3 of 1818.

The Government spokesman said Mr. Golwalkar was detained in Seoni Jail, because Seoni had a cool and salubrious climate, and he got special facilities. Mr. Golwalkar was allowed Rs. 2/8 a day for food and a monthly allowance of Rs. 100 to meet other expenses.

He was permitted to receive a reasonable number of newspapers, provided these papers did not belong to the RSS organisation, or were not wedded to its ideology. Mr. Golwalkar however insisted on getting party papers, and declined to take any other papers, the spokesman said.

The spokesman added that Mr. Golwalkar had never made any complaint regarding the arrangements made for him or the treatment meted out to him in jail.

NAGPUR: The 'United Press of India' reliably learns that Mr. M. S. Golwalkar, was transferred to Betul to Betul Jail from Seoni sub-jail. He was taken to Betul in a car under police custody, on June 6.

Reinforcements For Hon Kong

SOUTHAMPTON, June 8 (PTI-Reuter): Further reinforcements for the Hong Kong garrison will sail in the troop ship "Empire Trooper" on Friday. These include the first battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, the 23rd Field Regiment, Royal Artillery, an advance party of the first battalion Middlesex Regiment and part of the 27th Company Royal Army Service Corps.

AMARNATH ANSWERS CRICONTROL CHARGES

(Continued from Page 5)

account. You may recall that Mr. Merchant challenged Mr. de Mello to put his allegations against Mr. Merchant for enquiry by an Independent Committee and asked Mr. de Mello to get out of the Board if Mr. Merchant was found not guilty. To refresh your memory I give below the relevant excerpts from Mr. Merchant's letter dated Bombay, May 15, 1948, to Mr. de Mello on the subject.

MEHCHANT TO DE MELLO

Sir Vithaldas Chambers,
16, Appolo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 15th May, 1948.

"Dear Sir,

My attention was drawn to a report that has appeared in the 'Hindustan Times', Delhi of the 6th inst. wherein a reference has been made to certain remarks made by you at the meeting of the Board of Control for Cricket in India held in Delhi on the 4th instant. I have now been able to get a confirmation from two of the members of the Board that these remarks were made by you at that meeting.

I cannot at all understand the attitude you have thought fit to adopt against me ever since the selection of the Indian Cricket team was made to tour Australia. I know very well that you were dead against the inclusion of Amir Elahi in the team—you told the Selectors so in one of the preliminary meetings of the Selection Committee—and that you were very sour when the Board unanimously decided that the Tobacco Trophy (the one which would have made of the Indian Cricket team a laughing stock in Australia and of the members of the team as standard-bearers of the advertisement of an English Tobacco Company) should not be allowed to be taken to Australia as a Mascot with the Indian Cricket team. My stand in both those matters was absolutely straightforward and you had your say as much as I did before they were finally decided.

In this meeting of the Board on the 15th August, 1947, you made very pernicious remarks and certain aspersions against my ailment and the reasons that prompted me to express my inability to accept the kind invitation of the Board to lead the Indian Cricket team to Australia. No less a person than Dr. Subbaroyan, an ex-President of the Board, expressed the fullest confidence in me and opined that as a sportsman I had done absolutely the right thing. Your remarks on that occasion were not only unfair and unjust to me, but also in very bad taste coming as they did from the President of the Board, towards its unanimously appointed Captain. My attention was drawn to these remarks then, but feeling that they were the outcome of disappointment and desperation on your part I kept quiet.

It is now well over a year and in the intervening period we have met at least twice. The first occasion was when you received the Australian Cricket team and again when you were in Indore for the Bombay Vs. Holkar match. If there was any explanation on any point that you wanted to ask of me, you could have done so on these occasions. Instead of that, and without giving me a chance to say anything, you launched an attack on me at the meeting of the Board on the 4th by saying that I had distributed my team among the Members of the Selection Committee before it met to pick the team for Australia. The inference is very clear that I prejudiced the selection of the team or influenced it in one way or another. The allegation is as untrue as it is ridiculous and I would never have expected a man of your intelligence to have made it. At the meeting of that Selection Committee I was holding a most enviable position. In a committee of four I was given the power to have a casting vote in case of a tie. This meant that with one member of the Selection Committee on my side, I could send my own team to Australia. I could have done that if I had so wished, but I have been taught to play with a straighter bat in more senses than one. To refresh your memory I may point out that the selection of the team took about four hours because in view of the privileged position I was having on that committee I wanted to see that the selection was not only fair best interest of Indian Cricket in and just, but one that was in the Australia. An office-bearer of the Board was present at this meeting and I am sure will bear me out when I say that the proceedings of this committee were carried out in a manner in keeping with the highest traditions of cricket selection. You could have got all this information either from him or from me if you had so desired. Instead of this you have thought it proper to launch this attack against one who has tried to do his best for Indian cricket. So far I have kept silent but that has evidently encouraged you further.

I NOW CHALLENGE YOU TO ASK THE BOARD TO APPOINT A COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY to go into this matter and submit their findings to the Board. I go a step further, if this Committee of Enquiry finds that during the last 20 years of my association with Indian cricket I have even once either not played the game in the interest of my side and in the true spirit of it both on and off the field or have abused my position as Captain, Selector or Senior Cricketer of a side, I may be asked to get out of Indian cricket for good. In the event, however, of this Committee giving me an absolutely clean slate over a period of 20 years I would expect you to do the most decent thing by getting out of the Board and making place for some one who will not make such irresponsible statements and allegations against one of India's own cricketers.

You have had so much to say against a man who has given the best years of his life to the service of the game in this country. And yet not a word has been uttered against another who made his services available to Indian cricket only as Captain and that too if appointed unanimously. If such a thing had happened in any of our schools, we would have denounced it in the strongest terms. But nothing whatsoever was said in this particular case and yet you talk of discipline in sport! Evidently, in Indian cricket what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander.

The remarks made by you about me were made as President of the Board at a meeting where representatives of the Provincial Associations were present. I am, therefore, sending a copy of this letter to all the Provincial Associations so that it will be up to the Board to take up this matter at its next meeting, which I understand, will be held on the 1st of June, 1948.

Yours faithfully,
Sd. Vijay Merchant

Copy forwarded to all Provincial Associations for their information and whatever action they may deem necessary.

DE MELLO'S APOLOGY TO MERCHANT

If, gentlemen, you do not happen to remember what the outcome of Mr. Merchant's letter to Mr. de Mello was, I shall help you do so. Mr. de Mello had, in fact, to make amends to Mr. Merchant at a meeting of the Board on June 1, 1948 at Calcutta. The relevant Board minutes I give below:—

Minute 17. Miscellaneous (1) Letter from Mr. V. M. Merchant.

A letter dated 15th May from Mr V. M. Merchant was placed at the meeting. Mr. Merchant's letter to the President was considered. There was a full and frank discussion. The President, after hearing Mr. Merchant's statement, was convinced that the allegations which appeared in the Delhi Press against Mr. Merchant were unfounded and the President did not cast any aspersion on the honour of India's Captain, Mr V. M. Merchant. The President was further satisfied that Mr. Merchant had not circulated the list of the team to the Selection Committee.

I suggest, gentlemen, that the words "the allegations which appeared in the Delhi Press against Mr. Merchant were unfounded and that the President did not cast any aspersion on the honour of Mr. V. M. Merchant, the Captain of India.....that Mr. Merchant had not circulated the list of the team to the Selection Committee", should be read with Mr. Merchant's letter of May 15, 1948, to get the correct picture, which was, would you not say, tantamount to an apology?

Now, gentlemen, I shall pass on to another similar episode in which Mr. de Mello was involved with Prof. D. B. Deodhar. Prof. Deodhar, then a Selector of the Indian team to tour Australia, took exception to the manner in which Prof. Deodhar "suspected" that the vacancy caused by Mr. Merchant's inability to go would be filled up by Mr. de Mello. Early in September a few meetings of the Selection Committee in Poona and Bombay had not been held. And, as you know already, finally there were four vacancies which Mr. de Mello said he found only on arrival in Calcutta. And thereupon, Mr. de Mello "assumed the role of a master-surgeon" and did the rest. For the four vacancies were filled up at a meeting of the Selectors (Mr. Hazare, Mr. Mankad and myself) in which Mr. de Mello was not only present (although he was not a Selector), but took a prominent part in it. Incidentally Prof. Deodhar had angered Mr. de Mello by objecting to his (Mr. de Mello's) presence in an earlier Selection Committee meeting.

It is up to Prof. Deodhar to tell you if he had ever been accused by Mr. de Mello of his (Prof. Deodhar's) "manoeuverings" in selection committee meetings, and of his methods selection.

But here I have Prof. Deodhar's version of the story according to his letter to Mr. de Mello, President of the Board of Control, on September 17, 1947, a copy of which the Professor kindly forwarded to me.

P.Y.C. Hindu Gymkhana, Colony,
Poona No. 4
17th September 1499

To

The President,
BOARD OF CONTROL FOR CRICKET IN INDIA,
NEW DELHI

Dear Sir,

I have to bring to your notice some of the irregular and unlawful steps which were taken by the authorities of the Board in the matter of the selection for the vacancy in the team going to Australia, caused by the unfortunate illness of Mr. Merchant. The first meeting for the purpose was called by the Secretary of the Board Mr. P. Gupta who acted as the Convener, on the 8th Sept. 1947 at Poona. This meeting was adjourned to the 10th Sept., for want of quorum as only Mr. Palia and myself were present. We thus met again at Bombay on the 10th Sept. when once more we decided to give a second chance to the other colleagues to express their views though we could have disposed of the urgent matter. It was decided unanimously by us that the next meeting should be called by the Convener at Bombay on the 16th Sept. 1947 to finally decide the matter. I accordingly went to Bombay only to learn that the meeting was called off without our knowledge and consent, and that the President was going to decide the selection himself. Such a decision to override the Selection Committee is not only unfair and unlawful, and insulting but is harmful to the interest of the team which can be best judged only by the experts elected by the whole Board for the purpose. Moreover, only the selectors who were present at the previous meetings knew the full trend of the discussions and the respective qualification and claims of those players who were to replace the absentees. If thus any body is most competent to judge the merits of the substitutes, it is certainly the selectors who have been watching all the players and attending all the meeting, scrupulously and not the President or any one else. I believe, I will be betraying the confidence of those who selected me and of the sporting public if I do not protest against the unlawful interference by the President without our knowledge and consent.

I have, therefore, to urge you to enlighten me as early as possible on the points mentioned above, otherwise I will be compelled to place the matter before the Board and the general public. Please treat this matter as urgent.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) D. B. DEODHAR
Member, Selection Committee
for the Indian team
to tour Australia.

Thus, you will see, greater men than I have been the subject of Mr. de Mello's angry charges. I do not have to tell you about the serious differences between M. S. Duleepsinhji and Mr. de Mello, shortly after Mr. de Mello had suggested to the length and breadth of India that M. S. Duleepsinhji was obviously the next President of the Board. It is not for me to relate why M. S. Duleepshinhji after he left Delhi and joined the C.C.I. in Bombay became for Mr. de Mello's purposes, "that Paid Secretary". Indeed more than once Mr de Mello asked me how could a paid Secretary of the C.C.I. be a Selector.

Incidentally, Mr. de Mello has referred to my Press interview in Colombo, on our way back to India from Australia in which I criticised M. S. Duleepsinhji of "destructive criticism". All that I remember is that after arrival in India, when I met Mr. de Mello, he referred to the interview himself and with a face beaming all over, said "Well Done!". I still maintain that Duleepshinhji's comments could have been more sympathetic, but I was not a tenth as jubilant over my Colombo interview as Mr. de Mello was I am amazed therefore that Mr. de Mello has actually made a reference to that Colombo interview, and in a righteous vein too!

Gentlemen, you also know, how Mr. Mushtaq Ali's cricket career was hanging in the balance for about a year when disciplinary action was proposed to be taken against Mr. Mushtaq Ali—until, of course, Mr. de Mello "forgave" him. Did you hear that one of the chief offences of Mr. Mushtaq Ali, they say, was that Mr. Ali had not wished Mr. de Mello at Indore?

Talking about Mr. de Mello's charges of my making disparaging remarks about what transpired at Selection Committee meetings to all and sundry I have merely to say that there is no truth in the charge. But, gentlemen, I put a "quiz" before you and request you to solve it. Who, for instance, is the "narrow-minded Bania?" Who is the "glorified clerk"? Who is the "Prince-within brackets"? Who is the "Chaprasi"? Who is the "Crawford Bazar Test player"?

And, lastly, who is "India's Substitute Test Captain?" That, of course, is myself, even after leading India in two International series of Tests, because a kind and affectionate man "picked me up from the gutter in Lahore".

DE MELLO'S "KINDNESS AND AFFECTION" FOR ME

In fact, I find that Mr. de Mello has tried to claim before the public that he has been a merciful Godfather to me. When H. H. Patiala kindly and generously gives me "bakshish" and leave, Mr. de Mello is responsible. When the Board appoints me Vice-Captain on the Ceylon tour, Mr. de Mello is responsible, although Dr. P. Subbaroyan, to my knowledge, played an important part in my appointment. When Mr. de Mello gives me two autograph bats and Lily-white kit meaning just one shirt which my friends knew, those are tokens of "affection", not bribe, as in the case of the purse from Bengal!

Gentlemen, Mr. de Mello has claimed that he saved me from "Perdition" in 1936. I do not wish to go back to the unfortunate episode but since Mr. de Mello has mentined it, may I tell you the gentlemen uppermost in my mind who had helped me were H. H. The Ruler of Bhopal, The Late H. H. The Maharajadhiraj of Patiala, and Sir John Beaumont, Dr. P. Subbaroyan and the Late Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan.

Surely, Mr. de Mello as Honorary Secretary of the Board then, made many facilities availble to me for which I was grateful to him. That is why I have suffered Mr. de Mello's pompousness and officiousness for a considerable time. But, then, gentlemen, looking back, I feel I might have been a "lever" to Mr. de Mello which he could use in order to bring certain people to book!

Even so, I have always been grateful to Mr. de Mello on that account But, surely, gentlemen, that cannot be a life-long investment for bullying bluff and bluster. It is true I was not born rich and I am humble in academic education, but that is no reason why I should be expected to be subservient to my "benefactor" on all issues, right or wrong, and salaam him, and say "Yes, Sir", the whole of my life.

In all my life, gentlemen, I have had no greater benefactors than the sporting House of Patiala. His Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala has been always kind, generous and affectionate towards me. But His Highness has never so much as spoken a harsh word to me, and none can say that His Highness is not a disciplinarian. Gentlemen, respect cannot be "demanded", respect has to be earned, which Mr. de Mello may never understand.

Without drawing comparisons, I might say that today Sir Donald G. Bradman—the "Bowral Boy" once, a simple lad from a simple village family—will not tolerate nonsense from anybody. Gentlemen, I have seen the world and captained India and today I cannot be party to things which I do not consider fair.

REAL REASON BEHIND THE SUSPENSION

I cannot, for instance, be drawn into the discussion of selecting the Test team even with the President of the Board, Mr. de Mello. I cannot help if Mr. de Mello resents that, and in anticipation, prefers a charge against me of "making disparaging remarks". I cannot help it if I cannot accept Mr. de Mello as "THE BOARD."

In fact, gentlemen, I made the great crime of saying so to Mr. de Mello when Mr. de Mello insisted that he alone should be regarded as "THE BOARD". That was during the Second Test at Bombay when Mr. de Mello says he lost all affection for me, and obviously Mr. de Mello could not forgive me and has therefore chosen to condemn me without hearing.

You will also remember that, by Mr. de Mello's own admission, he never considered me fit to be Captain of India on the Australia tour and had opposed me in the Board meeting Mr. de Mello has also admitted that he stopped me from talking in official functions of the Board after the Second Test Match and "banned" my entry as guest in Government Houses.

Mr. de Mello has claimed supreme authority in deciding many matters in Indian cricket. He has held "conferences" with Test players which has been duly publicised, but where no cricket point was ever discussed. Have you, gentlemen, ever heard of the Presidents of the M. C. C. or Australian Cricket Board holding conferences" with Test players? I have not.

Did you ever hear of a Cricket President (who claims to have founded an Association) resigning to avoid no-confidence motion signed by over 100 members? Mr. de Mello had to do that when he "resigned" from the Delhi and District Cricket Association recently.

As I have said, gentlemen, my crime has been to contradict the views of Mr. de Mello and not to have salaamed him. I have been charged—and have been convicted, without being served with a charge-sheet and without a hearing.

Gentlemen, I may not have the culture of Mr. de Mello. But believe me when I say, that I would never have told you what I have told you today, but for the fact that Mr. de Mello has already made an International scandal of Indian cricket and India, by the step he thought fit to take. For, although, as Mr. de Mello claims, he "picked me up from the gutter", Mr. de Mello forgot I was Captain of India. And any action taken against an Indian Captain "for continued misbehaviour and discipline" reflects not on me, the humble Amarnath, but on the fair name of Indian cricket and India all over the world.

I thank you gentlemen for your many kindnesses and your great patience in giving me a hearing which Mr. de Mello declined to do.

The second part of Amarnath's statement, in which he answers each charge in detail will appear in tomorrow's issue.

DREADFUL TO GO BACK TO GHETTOLAND

Racial Situation Is Worse, Says Manilal Gandhi

LONDON, June 8 (PTI): Mr. Manilal Mohandas Gandhi, Mahatma Gandhi's son, who was today flying back to South Africa said here in an interview that he "dreaded" going back.

He told the Press Trust of India: "It will be like going back into concentration camp. In Britain and the United States I have been free, but from the moment I arrive back at Johannesburg aerodrome, that will be the end of my freedom.

"I shall have to take a back place in the queue at the customs counter. Afterwards friends will come with a car to take me to Durban and to Phoenix Settlement, established by my father, where I live.

"I never travel on buses because only three seats are reserved at the rear for non-Europeans. I cannot enter any hotel. No public places are open to me. Segregation extends to everything.

"The racial situation in South Africa is getting worse. I don't think there will be any further attacks by African natives on the Indian traders and other business people. On the whole, the relations between the two communities are friendly.

"It is true that the Indians have exploited the natives, but then all communities have done that and the African traders have even exploited their own people."

OMKARNATH ON WARPATH

Dangs Don't Want Marathi

SURAT, June 8 (API): Pandit Omkarnath Thakur, the well-known musician, said today that he is prepared to give up his music career to "fight" the Bombay Government's decision to make Marathi the language of the Dangs.

Dangs are a stretch of hilly tracts about 600 square miles between the Sahyadri Range and the Surat district, inhabited mostly by aboriginals. The total population is estimated at more than 60,000.

In a press statement, Pandit Omkarnath characterised the Bombay Government's decision as "un-democratic as the people's opinion has not been ascertained" and asserted that the Dangs language was basically Gujerati and the Dangs belonged to Gujerat and Surat.

Suggesting that the people of Surat should start a "satyagraha" if the Government did not revise its decision, Pandit Omkarnath said, "I will follow Petrovsky, the Polish singer, who gave up his piano for the sake of his country."

Shifting Of Orissa's Capital Begins

CUTTACK, June 8. (API): The shifting of the capital of Orissa from Cuttack to Bhubaneswar commenced today with the move of the P. W. D. Secretariat to the new capital.

Mr. Hare Krishna Mahatab, the Premier, speaking at a ceremony to mark the occasion, said that it was "a red letter day" in the history of Orissa, as "today the capital for one thousand years begins to shift to another equally historic place".

Behind this moving of the capital, added the Premier, was the urge for all round development which was bound to come to the Province within a very short period. Development of the Province meant development of the country for the benefit of the common man.

GALAXY OF STARS AT WIMBLEDON

Naresh Kumar, Sawhney And Charanjiwa To Play

LONDON, June 8 (PTI-Reuter): Three Indian players, Naresh Kumar, S. L. R. Sawhney and J Charanjiva, will compete in the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championship which begins on June twenty.

They have all been accepted but Miss Laurie Woodbridge, India's number two woman player, will have to play through the qualifying round if she is to reach the championship proper. Twenty-year old Naresh Kumar, who has come to England for tournament experience, and Sawhney, former Davis Cup player, were both nominated by the Indian Lawn Tennis Association, while Charanjiva who was non-playing captain of the Indian Davis Cup team in 1939, was accepted on his fine record.

Naresh Kumar and Sawhney will partner each other in the Mens' doubles, while Charanjiva has been paired with E. C. Ford of Britain. Only Sawhney will play in the mixed doubles. He will partner the British player Mrs, J. J. Walker-Smith.

The names of most of the world leading amateur players are contained in the lists of accepted entries and they are expected to make the championships the greatest of post-war years. Altogether 128 players will compete in the men's singles. Among them will be Bob Falkenburg, American holder of the title, and John Bromwich of Australia, who was runner-up last year.

A host of other famous players include Richard Gonzales, American champion, Jaroslov Drobny, Czechoslovakia's number one, and Eric Strugess, South African champion.

With such a large number of first class players in the men's singles the problem of "seeding" is likely to become a difficult one and it is possible that a number of "seeds" may be extended from eight to sixteen. A Wimbledon official, however, would make no comment today on this suggestion.

In the women's singles, 96 players including the champion, Miss Louise Brough, of America, will compete while sixtyfour pairs will contest the men's doubles, fortyeight in the women's doubles and eighty in the mixed doubles.

BENARES WATER POLO TEAM IN BOMBAY

Matches Arranged At Golwalla Baths

BOMBAY Wednesday.

The B.P.O.A. Aquatic Council have arranged provicionally the following programme of Water Polo matches in honour of the visit of the team of swimmers from Benares of the Saraswati Swimming Association:—

SATURDAY: 11TH JUNE at Golwalla Bath at 6-30 p.m. with the Cusrow Baug United Sports and Welfare League.

SUNDAY: 12TH JUNE at the Golballa Bath with a team of Goalwalla Club at 10 a.m.

MONDAY: 13TH JUNE at the P.M. Hindu Bath Chowpaty, with a team of the Hindu Bath at 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY: 14TH JUNE at Back Bay Baths at 6-30 p.m. with a team of the Maccabi Club.

Thus Bombay will have another opportunity to witness good sport with the visitors from Benares.

Carribbean Air Crash: Death Roll Mounts

SAN JUAN, (Puerto Rice) June 8. (PTI-Reuter): The death roll in the Carribbean air crash disaster today rose to 50.

The bodies of 35 passengers, including those of two young girls, in the twin-engined transport plane which plunged into the sea soon after taking off from San Juan yesterday have been recovered. Eighteen of those known to be aboard when the plane took off, are still missing.

LONDON, June 8. (PTI-Reuter):—The death of Prof. H. A. Hamley, Professor of Education in the University of London who held the post of Professor of Physics in Wilson College, Bombay, from 1915 to 1924, was announced here today Prof. Hamley, who was 65 was also visiting Professor of Education in Cairo University from 1942 to 1943 and then until 1944 adviser on education to the Government of Iraq.

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MARCH TO CANTON RESUMED

Reds' Advance Units Enter Hunan

BRITISH CONTACT WITH DOMINIONS ON HONG KONG'S DEFENCE

CANTON, June 8 (PTI-Reuter).

COMMUNIST forces led by General Lin Piao have resumed their advance down Hankow-Canton railway towards Canton after a ten-day lull in the fighting, reports reaching Canton stated today. The reports added that many of the advancing troops had now entered the Hunan Province.

HONG KONG: Travel agencies here today reported that hundreds of foreign missionaries and families were streaming out of South China in front of the approaching Communist armies. They said the missionaries were returning to their countries of origin or to reassignments which included India and Japan.

MORE REINFORCEMENTS

British Defence Minister A. V. Alexander winding up a whirlwind inspection of Britain's Far Eastern defence establishment indicated today that additional reinforcements will be sent to Hong Kong if needed (adds the U.P.A.)

The present garrison, including the reinforcements assigned here just after Chinese Communist artillery shelled four British naval vessels on the Yangtze, consists of 12,000 troops, one squadron of Spitfires, three cruisers and six smaller warships.

Alexander said negotiations with the Chinese Government regarding the British cruiser, "Amethyst", pinned down by Communist arillery since she was first fired on (April 20) while trying to go up the Yangtze to Nanking, were still underway. He refused to discuss details of the negotiations. He said that in view of the position of the ship and its personnel "the less said about that the better."

Alexander said the British Government was keeping in constant contact with Commonwealth nations concerning questions of common interest such as the defence of Hong Kong, but he refused to reveal whether or not the British also had discussed such questions with the United States.

He will hold further conferences with the three service chiefs in Singapore on his way back to London.

BAN ON NATIONALISTS

SHANGHAI: In a sweeping order the Military Control Commission today disbanded all Kuomintang secret service organizations and associated groups and directed personnel concerned to report to the People's Government to "atone for their past errors."

The Military Control Commission also outlawed affiliated political parties of the Kuomintang—the Democratic Socialists, Young China Party and the San Min Chu Yi Youth Corps—and ordered them disbanded.

Communist authorities after two days of negotiations permitted 14 foreign women and children passengers on the British ship, "Shengking," from Hong Kong to land in Shanghai despite the fact present regulations forbid the entry or exit of foreigners

'WILL STAND BY SOVIET'

MOSCOW, June 8 (UPA): 'Pravda' devoted a full-page six-column headline today to the second instalment of a series of articles written by Liu Shao-chi, China's leading Communist theoretician.

It highlighted the present "steadily sharpening struggle between two camps—American-led imperialism and Soviet-led democracy." The article said that "neutrality or non-adherence to one or the other side is impossible. The Chinese people, like all oppressed nations, workers and democratic forces of all countries, must unite and join their forces with the Soviet Union and the countries of the People's Democracy from Eastern Euprope in order to defeat the plans of American imperialism striving for world domination."

Outrightly rejecting any possible financial aid from the Marshall Plan or other economic assistance from the United States, Lieu said that "Chinese Communists must and will take their place side by side with Communists of the Soviet Union and other countries against American monopolistic imperialism."

SATYAGRAHA AT MANBHUM

Dr. P. C. Ghosh Hopes For A Settlement

PURULIA (Bihar), June 7 (A.P.I.): Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, member of the Congress Working Committee, said here today that he and Pandit Prajapati Mishra, President of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, had come to certain tentative agreed conclusions on the dispute regarding educational and other matters which led to the recent "satyagraha" in Manbhum.

In a statement to pressmen, Dr. Ghosh said that these tentative conclusions had been shown to Mr. Atul Chandra Ghosh, Director of the Manbhum District Lok Sevak Sangh and leader of the "satyagraha", and to the President and Vice-president of the District Congress Committee.

Mr. Atul Chandra Ghosh had taken a few days' time to consult his colleagues whether he could agreed to the proposals. If he and his colleagues agreed to them, the proposals would be sent as an agreed solution to the Sub-Committee on the subject appointed by the Congress Working Committee.

Dr. Ghosh said that he and Pandit Mishra had visited Purulia to find an amicable settlement, and they hoped that there would be such a settlement. The main question was the language question. They had heard Mr. Atul Chandra Ghosh, various deputationists, and office-bearers of the District Congress Committee. They had also visited two villages at the desire of the Lok Sevak Sangha.

Dr. Ghosh appealed to the press also to create an atmosphere favourable for an amicable settlement.

GOLD MINES OF WYNNAD

Govt. Policy Awaited

CALICUT, June 7 (API): The mountain tracts of Wynnad and the Paddyland have gold according to mining experts who have surveyed this area.

Small scale exploitation of the precious ore, by local prospectors, has been going on in this area for centuries. Organised mining for gold in the hill tracts and valleys of this district is being considered by Indian and foreign prospectors.

The first major attempt to exploit these coastal gold resources was made in 1874 by the Alpha Gold Mining Company. In a few years, there were 33 British firms with a total investment of £4,000,000—resulting in the London boom of 1880. The poor quality of the yield and the heavy cost of production forced the liquidation of these mining companies.

Another unsuccessful attempt to reopen the gold reefs of Wynnad was made in 1901. About the same time, the Indian Government's geological experts reported that the then prevailing methods prevented economical operation of the mines.

The last two years have witnessed a revival of activity in Wynnad and Nilambur. Many foreign geological experts have visited the place on behalf of their principals.

It is believed, however, that no major operations can be started until the Indian Government announces its policy regarding foreign exploitation of the country's precious metals.

The Kolar Gold Fields, in Mysore, the only large gold mines in India, at present produces about Rs. 4 crores worth of gold annually.

Indians In Upper Burma Want To Return

RANGOON, June 8 (PTI): Four thousand Indians out of a total Indian population of about 10 thousand at present residing at the Upper Burma town of Maymyo want to go back to India, according to a deputation of Maymyo Indians, which has come to the Indian Embassy here.

The deputation which includes Mr. M. Banerjee, President of the Maymyo Indian Congress and Mr. S. R. Ahuja, Secretary has approached the Indian Ambassador in Rangoon, Dr. M. A. Rauf to make arrangements for the repatriation of these Indians.

Mr. Ahuja, Secretary of the Maymyo Indian Congress told PTI Correspondent in Rangoon, that the deputation had made two other requests to the Indian Ambassador. Firstly, that an Indian Consulate should be opened in Upper Burma, and secondly, Embassy officials should visit Indian communities in these areas as frequently as possible.

Two Indian Embassy visits to Maymyo during the last six month—one by the Indian Ambassador himself last Deccembe—had a tremendously encouraging effect on the morale and conditions of Indians in Maymyo, Mr. Ahuja said.

AIRLIFT OF POSTS TO BERLIN

Sequel To Complaint Of Delay

BERLIN, June 7 (PTI-Reuter): Starting tomorrow, all German civilian mail between the Western sectors of Berlin and the Western zones will be carried by Anglo-American airlift planes because of German complaints that mail has been lost, pilfered or delayed in the Soviet controlled post system.

The three Western sector commandants, who took this decision today, were also told that letters addressed to the Western Magistrate and other official bodies not recognised by the Russians, were being delivered to their Eastern sector counter-pars.

The Western commandants also discussed the railway strike, now in its 18th day. General Frank Howley (United States) said.

"The situation as I see it remains an absolute stalemate.

It is now up to the Soviet zone railway authorities to do something. It is their ball.

"The real trouble is that the Reichsbahn has never once approached the Union.

The Union cannot be expected to accept without negotiation something it has read only in the newspapers."

A British spokesman said 33 trains were held up on the way to Berlin and 53 waiting to start. Only two mail trains had crossed the zonal border since May 31.

STROMBOLI VOLCANO BECOMES ACTIVE

STROMBOLI, (Messina, Sicily), June 7 (PTI-Reuter): The volcano of Stromboli relapsed into sulien silence this evening after a day of terror during which it vomited streams of molten lava.

Most of the islands 500 inhabitants tonight began unpacking belongings they had hurriedly bundled together in preparation for flight.

No lives were lost in the eruption. Stromboli's first for five years.

Philippine May Outlaw Communism

MANILLA: This Republic's future diplomatic relations with Communist China are at present under close study by the foreign office, it was reliably learned here.

Formulation of such relations, foreign office sources have indicated, would have to be based on the reports and recommendations of the Philippine Legation in Nanking and the consulate-general in Shanghai, both cities of which are now under control of Chinese Communist.

Whether new regime in China is capable of discharging its international obligations, these sources said, remain to be seen.

In the meantime, it is understood the foreign office has adopted a wait-and-see policy towards the Chinese Communist Government.

Meanwhile Communism may be outlawed in the Philippine soon, it was reported here.

The report, quoting an unimpeachable source", said the Republic's secretary of justice was scheduled to confer with the chief of all government law enforcement agencies with a view to forcing out a court issue against Communist.

The date for such a conference was not stated.—(PTI-Reuter).

Labour Plans For Britain's General Election

BLACKPOOL, June 7 (PTI-Reuter) Labour plans for a general election were disclosed today after a secret session of the party conference.

These including launching a fighting fund with a minimum target of £400,000, a new drive for one million individual members against the present individual membership of just over 600,000 and an increase in the number of election agents.

Malaya Wants More Japanese Goods

SINGAPORE: The Japan-Sterling Area Trade Agreement is imposing restrictions on Malaya-Japan trade, Singapore merchants complain.

While Malayan raw materials shipments to Japan grow, imports from Japan are restricted in the same way as goods from soft-currency sources.

The first consignment of Japanese textiles—part of a quota of 25,000,000 yards issued to Singapore and Malayan Federation importers is expected next month.—(PTI-Reuter).

UNREST IN BRITAIN'S RAILWAYS

Worker's Challenge At Labour Party Session

BLACKPOOL, Lancashire, June 8 (PTI-Reuter).

THE current wave of industrial unrest on Britain's State-owned railways swept right into the Labour (Government) Party's annual Conference here today when a railwayman stood up to declare that since nationalisation things had "got worse" on the railways.

Unperturbed by loud cries of "no" Mr. R. Shaw, a Goods Guard, declared that on the railways there was a wide feeling of frustration and of being held down by the managers who had been placed in control. "Place the workers in control of the railways and we will run them for you more efficiently than your present £5,000-a-year railway executive", he said.

'JOBS FOR GRANDFATHERS'

More criticism of nationalisation came from a worker in the State-run electricity industry who said his fellow workers were perturbed at the excessive salaries being paid to officials. They were objecting, he said, to high-salaried posts being given to retired Trade Union officials. There were too many of these "jobs for grandfathers.'

This sniping at nationalisation came on a day when the Party Chiefs had brought up some of their heaviest guns to lead the debate on the programme for the next general election, due next year.

Herbert Morrison, Deputy Prime Minister and the Party's main strategist, declared that private industry could no longer be allowed to go just its own way. All business, private or Socialist, was in the present state the Nation's business. Private industry or finance which indulged in anti-social conduct would be pulled up "short and sharp."

Health Minister Aneurin Bevan declared that one trouble in industry was that workers still had the subconscious fear, inherited from capitalism, of working themselves out of a job. This fear was still a brake on every industry.

Britain's Labour government disclosed today that it is aiming at establishing a collectivist state in the United Kingdom. As part of a collectivist state, the government will ask parliament for permanent authority to impose rationing and controls where necessary (adds the U.P.A.).

Deputy Prime Minister Herbert Morrison gave this version of future Labour policy in an address to the annual conference of the Labour party. His speech opened debate on a platform for the 1950 general elections.

Mr. P. J. Jeejibhoy, Deputy Controller of Exchange, and a member of the Indian sterling talks delegation which left for U.K. on Wednesday by Air-India International.

MIXED GRILL

By Grumbler

FAMILIARITY, they say, breeds contempt. I am afraid this is not quite true. Familiarity seems to dull us to a sense of contempt and abhorrence that we should naturally have towards certain words and usages.

Note the somewhat fantastic uses to which we put the English suffixes —ite and —ian. Both, according to the dictionary, can be used as suffixes of nouns and adjectives. And we have not hesitated to use both in the most indiscriminate manner. Bombayite, is a fairly common and a fairly ugly word. We have also Gandhian and Gandhiite. It is bad enough to speak of Gandhism. But Gandhian and Gandhiite seem to me to be just abominations.

As for Bombayite, has any one heard of a Londonite or a New Yorkite. And as for Chicago I do not know if it has any adjectival unless it be Chicangster. In names of fossil organisms like Ammonite, of minerals like Anthracite, of explosives like Dynamite, of commercial products like Vulcanite, the—ite suffix is properly in its place. But with personal nouns it is often used with contempt. Yet, we find these days an advertisement which speaks in bold letters of a Khalsite. Have you ever heard of a Trinityite or an Exeterite.

In most cases ugly, these 'suffixes are often wholly unnecessary. While a person who speaks the Italian language is an Italian, one who speaks German or Russian is a German or a Russian, why is a person who speaks Telugu or Andhra described by that ugly contraption—Andhrite; and one speaks Tamil as a Tamilian? If a Bengali speaker can be a Bengali and a Gujerati can be just a plain Gujerati, why not a Tamil be a Tamil, an Andhra be an Andhra, and a Malayali be a Malayali? Why that terrible contrivance—Keralite?

That seems simple enough. But when it comes to Maharashtra some difficulty arises. It is fair, in my view, that those who speak Marathi should be referred to as Marathis. But because there is a community among Marathi speaking people who are referred to as Marathas, the word Maharashtrian seems to have been coined. I do not know if the people of Maharashtra like to be called Maharashtrians, but I do think it is an ugly jaw-breaker.

The limit is reached when a Kannada speaking person is referred to—fortunately rather rarely—as a Karnataki. In Kannada it can only mean a woman from Karnataka. In that language a person speaking the langnage is called a Kannadiga. But like in any Indian language, the word is inflected for gender and number. As English nouns have no inflections, we could make do with Kannadiga for all purposes.

But surely Karnataki and Andhrite are pure horrors.

One might as well refer to the writer of this column as a Mixeder or Grillite or Grillian, instead of admitting the fact that one who has to grumble about something every day is just a plain, honest GRUMBLER.

Cancellation Of Dr. Lohia's Bail

JUDGE RESERVES ORDERS

NEW DELHI, June 8 (API): The Sessions Judge, Delhi, reserved orders today on the Amicus Curiae application of Thak Raj Bhasin, a Delhi advocate, challenging the competence of the New Delhi Resident Magistrate to cancel the bail bonds of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and 40 other Socialists.

Arguing his application, Mr. Bhasin said, that the resident Magistrate had no authority to cancel the bail bonds which, although executed before him, were allowed by the District Magistrate.

The Public Prosecutor referred to a ruling of the Bombay High Court in 1940 and said that a magistrate to whom a case had been transferred had the inherent right to cancel bail granted by another magistrate if he thought that the accused was likely to abuse his liberty.

Mr. Bhasin cited the ruling of the the Chief Court of Sind in support of his argument, wherein it had been said that that the authority which released an accused on bail had the only right to cancel it. The wording of section 497, Cr. P C, dealing with bails, he contended, supported the Sind ruling.

Mr. Bhasin also referred to a ruling of the Lahore High Court which said that mere intention to commit a crime was no offence. The bail bonds of the accused, he added, had been cancelled in view of the apprehension of the prosecution that the accused were going to hold another demonstration which did not amount to an offence.

The judge reserved orders.

RIGHT TO CHANGE RELIGION

Human Rights Commission Debate

LAKE SUCCESS, June 8 (PTI): The Commission on Human Rights yesterday debated the right of an individual "to change his belief" when it discussed a draft covenant article on religious freedom. Eventually the following text was adopted: "Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom alone or in community with others, to manifest his religion in teaching, practice and observance, cables D. P. Wagle, P.T.I. correspondent at U.N. Headquarters.

The Egyptian delegate, Mr. Omar Loufti moved the deletion of the right to change one's religion and said many Arab countries might decline to ratify the covenant if it incorporated that right.

During the debate, Mr. Charles Malik (Lebanon) quoted a statement said to have been made by Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, Pakistan Foreign Minister, before the General Assembly in Paris, in connection with the adoption of the universal declaration of human rights.

Dr. Malik said great Muslim leaders believed in the freedom of every individual to change his own belief.

Replying to this, Mr. Loufti said Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan's statement related to the declaration of human rights but that his position with regard to the covenant was not known.

3 MEN SHACKLED FOR PROGRESSIVE VIEWS

Moscow Radio Charge

LONDON, June 8 (PTI-Reuter): United States and Indian authorities have prevented an American, an Indian and a Japanese writer from attending the current Moscow celebrations of the 150th anniversary of Alexander Pushkin's birth, the Moscow Radio announced.

"The well-known American writer Howard Fast, sentenced by an American court to imprisonment and fine for his progressive views, is at the present time under police surveillance" which prevented his attendance, the radio said.

The Indian Government and General Douglas MacArthur's Tokyo headquarters respectively prevented the attendance of the Indian writer Mulk Raj Anand and the Japanese writer Korihita Kurahara according to the broadcast.

NEW DELHI, June 8 (API): Mr. A. K. Ghosh, I.C.S. has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, in place of Mr. I. Majid, I.C.S. whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Assam, it is learned here.

ASIA'S RURAL ADULT EDUCATION

48 Countries To Confer In India

NEW DELHI, June 7 (API): Representatives of 48 countries will assemble in India in November to study Asia's rural adult education problems.

The venue of the conference which is being organised by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, will be either Jaipur or Gwalior. Most Asian countries are expected to participate, while other countries may send observers.

A JAP MARRIAGE PACT

TOKYO: An attractive 23-year-old college graduate who had despairingly offered to sell her life for 30,000 yen (approximately £18 sterling) and the crippled son of a wealthy Casaka merchant are happily making preparations for their wedding while bewildered Japanese officials thumb through law books to determine the legality of the bargain which brought them together.

Thirty thousand yen was the sum Hanako Matsuda of Nagoya needed to meet the doctor bills of her sick father, who had once been well-to-do, and perhaps leave enough to help finance her younger brother's education.

Her advertisement brought an answer from the Casaka businessman who offered her 100,000 yen to become the bride of his son, crippled since his youth by infantile paralysis. The offer was accepted with joy.

Head-shakings officials notwithstanding, both families were going ahead with their wedding plans.—(PTI Reuter).

"LATE" MOTHER-IN-LAW

ALEXANDRIA: A local barber, who enlisted when Egypt became involved in hostilities in Palestine last year, returned to the house where he lived with his wife and daughter in October.

First person to greet him was his mother-in-law. She said: "You still alive. We hoped you had been killed."

The barber is now serving a three-year sentence.

He lost his temper, struck his mother-in-law with a stick he was carrying and she died from her injuries in hospital.

SAFI TRIBESMEN CLASH WITH AFGHAN TROOPS

Pitched Battle In Kanar Valley

PESHAWAR, June 8 (PTI-Reuter).—A serious clash between Afghan troops and Safi tribesmen occurred in the Kanar Valley of Eastern Afghanistan last week, according to reports reaching here.

Kanar Valley villagers engaged in a pitched battle with the troops, sent by the Governor of Afghanistan's Eastern Province to arrest two Safi leaders in a 1945 revolt against the Afghan Government who he was informed were hiding in the village.

The battle ensued when the villagers refused to hand the men over.

When more troops arrived, the villagers surrendered, but the leaders of the revolt had escaped during the fighting.

When the Safis revolted in 1945, Afghanistan appealed to Britain for help against them.

KARACHI, June 7. (PTI-Reuter): The Sind Prime Minister Mr. Yousouf Haroon had a two-hour preliminary talk today with the Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan on the demand of the Hurs for the restoration of the gaddi of the late Pir of Pagaro to his son Sahibzada Sikandar Ali Shah.

Elephant For Transport Work

SINGAPORE: A scheme for using wild elephants in North Borneo for transport purposes and extraction of timber is being considered by the North Borneo Government, according to a report in the newspaper "Singapore Free Press".

A census of elephants is being made in North Borneo and the question of operations in the most suitable areas of the country is being investigated.

It is hoped to import into North Borneo experienced Karens from Burma to do the actual catching and training of the elephants.

Estimates of their number vary as widely as 50 to 2,000. Their origin is obscure, one theory has it that they are the progeny of a couple presented to a Sultan some 200 years ago. The other is that they are indigenous.—(PTI-Reuter).

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Believes In Time Saving—That Is For Himself—No Doubt **By BUD FISHER**

MUTT, I WANT TO INVENT SOMETHING!
WELL, GO AHEAD!
WILL YOU HELP ME WRITE A LETTER TO THE PATENT OFFICE IN WASHINGTON?
SURE! WHAT CHA WANNA WRITE?
I WANNA WRITE AND ASK 'EM FOR A LIST OF ALL THE UNINVENTED INVENTIONS!
THEN I CAN PICK OUT AN INVENTION THAT HASN'T BEEN INVENTED YET AND INVENT IT!
I JUST DON'T WANT TO WASTE TIME ON ANYTHING ELSE!
Fisher

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